The Daily Telegraph.

No. 10,407.] LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888. [ONE PENNY.

NOTICE.—The CHARGE for ADVERTISEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS is FIVE SHILLINGS for THREE LINES and ONE SHILLING per LINE AFTERWARDS. [illegible]

BIRTHS.

BLANE.—On the 25th inst., at The Terrace, Champion-hill, the wife of [illegible]

[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

[illegible]

PATERSON—TAYLOR.—On the 25th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, [illegible]

PHILLIPS—LAYBOURNE.—On the 25th inst., at the parish church, [illegible]

PHILLIPS—STEWART.—On Sept. 25, at St. John's, Thanet, [illegible]

[illegible]

DEATHS.

[illegible]

FUNERALS by PETER ROBINSON CONDUCTED very ECONOMICALLY.

FUNERALS.—[illegible]

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, Mackenzie Park, [illegible]

THE ROYAL SEA BATHING INFIRMARY.—[illegible]

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—[illegible]

OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION for the TREATMENT [illegible]

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL, [illegible]

POPLAR HOSPITAL for ACCIDENTS.—[illegible]

INSTITUTION for SKIN DISEASES, [illegible]

SKIN DISEASES.—Dr. NEALE, [illegible]

ST. MARY'S WORKHOUSE SCHOOL, [illegible]

CITY of LONDON HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the CHEST, Victoria Park, E.—WANTED, [illegible]

LONDON HOSPITAL.—WANTED, two superior SERVANTS. [illegible]

TO VOCALISTS.—WANTED, a good reader, to [illegible]

HEAD LAUNDRESS WANTED, in a large steam laundry, [illegible]

MALE ATTENDANTS.—WANTED immediately, [illegible]

UNION DEPOSIT BANK (Registered), No. 12, KING WILLIAM-STREET, Charing-cross, London, W.C. Established 1867. [illegible] ADVANCES MADE in TOWN or COUNTRY [illegible] EDWARD JOHNS, Manager.

MONEY LENT ON NOTE OF HAND Privately by CHARLES H. WHEATLEY, Esq., From £10 to £1,000, [illegible] ADVANCES MADE WITHOUT SURETIES or DELAY. [illegible]

MONEY LENT (PRIVATELY) at a FEW HOURS' NOTICE on NOTE of HAND ALONE. [illegible]

MONEY WITHOUT SURETIES.—A private gentleman will ADVANCE [illegible]

MONEY LENT (without fees).—MONETARY ADVANCE and DISCOUNT OFFICE, [illegible]

WILLS.—£25,000 (sums £100 to £5,000) to LEND [illegible]

SETTLEMENTS, Wills, Chancery Funds, &c.—[illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Admission 10.0 to 10.0.—1s. MILITARY BANDS and ORGAN RECITALS; [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPEN-AIR BALLET and GARDEN FETE, THIS EVENING. [illegible]

AQUATIC FIREWORK FETE, TO-MORROW (Saturday). [illegible]

AQUATIC FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE. TO-MORROW (Saturday). [illegible]

AQUATIC FIREWORKS, CRYSTAL PALACE, TO-MORROW (Saturday).—[illegible]

ROYAL AQUARIUM.

BLONDIN.

BLONDIN, BLONDIN, BLONDIN.—The Hero of Niagara.

BLONDIN, BLONDIN, BLONDIN.—The most enthusiastic reception greets this veteran performer at every appearance ever accorded to any artiste.

BLONDIN, BLONDIN, BLONDIN.—The great and only Blondin is as novel as ever, [illegible]

BLONDIN, BLONDIN, BLONDIN.—As the opportunities of seeing the great Blondin [illegible]

BLONDIN, BLONDIN, BLONDIN.—Blondin performs his unique, original, and celebrated feats of walking, [illegible]

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Mendelssohn—Recital.—Mr. H. KELSON TRUEMAN, the New English Tenor, [illegible]

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The ROSSBACH TROUPE, [illegible] EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The world-renowned BECKWITHS. [illegible]

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—PERFORMANCES commence EVERY AFTERNOON at three, and EVERY EVENING at eight. [illegible]

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—ST. STEPHEN'S HALL (adjoining Royal Aquarium).—Grand collection of PICTURES and SCULPTURE, [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THIS DAY.—One shilling day.—Full Programme.—ORGAN RECITALS, [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—TO-MORROW (Saturday), [illegible]

BALDWIN—LOOP THROUGH SPACE—TO-[illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—TO-MORROW (Saturday).—GRAND OPERA, at 4.30, LA SONNAMBULA. [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—Pompeii.—TO-MORROW, [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—The CHERRY BLOSSOM [illegible]

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—TWENTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR [illegible]

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.—[illegible]

REMARKABLE SUCCESS of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS [illegible]

VISITORS to the GREAT ITALIAN EXHIBITION [illegible]

MR. G. W. MOORE, London's own distinguished [illegible]

EGYPTIAN HALL.—TO-MORROW (Saturday). [illegible]

HERCAT.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—An entirely new programme, [illegible]

HERCAT'S MYSTERY of "SHE," EGYPTIAN HALL, TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING. [illegible]

MOHAWKS.—BALD-head-WIN Drops From the Clouds EVERY EVENING, [illegible]

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—SILVER WEDDING GROUP. [illegible]

CHAMBER of HORRORS.—JACKSON, the Manchester Murderer. [illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—The COOL LOUNGE.—Newly Decorated, Refurnished, and Lighted by Electricity. [illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—TO-NIGHT, at nine, ANTIOPE, the Grand Spectacular Ballet, by E. Casati, [illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—The New Ballet, IDEALA, at 10.50. [illegible]

ANTIOPE.—Another Alhambra Success.—[illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—The BEAUTIFUL GERALDINE; [illegible]

THE EMPIRE THEATRE of VARIETIES.—[illegible] DILARA, at 8.45, and ROSE D'AMOUR at 10.35. [illegible]

THE EMPIRE THEATRE of VARIETIES, Leicester-square, [illegible]

LONDON PAVILION.—The Daily News says: "Mademoiselle Beatrice de Kolta, [illegible]

LONDON PAVILION.—The Best Variety Company in London. BEATRICE DE KOLTA, [illegible]

OXFORD.—JACKLEY WONDERS, Minnie Cunningham, [illegible]

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—[illegible]

METROPOLITAN, Edgware-road.—TO-NIGHT, [illegible] JACK, the CAT, and the MILL. [illegible]

ROYAL, Holborn.—Always a grand company.—[illegible]

ROYAL, Holborn.—THIS EVENING, at ten o'clock, a TERRIBLE NIGHT, by PAUL MARTINETTI and TROUPE.

PARAGON THEATRE.—Prof. FINNEY and Miss LEGRAND. [illegible]

ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC. Instituted 1822. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1830. Under the immediate patronage of the QUEEN and the Royal Family. Principal—Dr. A. C. MACKENZIE. The NEXT FORTNIGHTLY CONCERT, OCT. 20. Tenterden-street, Hanover-square. JOHN GILL, Secretary.

TRINITY COLLEGE, London.—For MUSICAL EDUCATION and EXAMINATION, &c., and for the granting of Certificates and Diplomas in Music. Inst. 1872. President—The Earl of ABERDEEN. The NEXT STUDENTS' CONCERT will take place on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at seven o'clock. [illegible] Michaelmas term commences this week. [illegible] Mandeville-place, Manchester-square, W.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—Mr. WILLIAM CARTER'S CHOIR.—Eight GRAND CONCERTS, OCT. 31, [illegible]

THE LONDON ACADEMY of MUSIC, St. George's Hall, Langham-place, W.; at 2, Harrington-gardens, South Kensington; and at 1, Old Steine, Brighton. Principal—Professor WYLDE, Mus. Doc. Cantab. The NEXT ORCHESTRAL PRACTICE, FRIDAY, Oct. 5. The Autumn Term commences Oct. 1. [illegible] C. THEW, Hon. Sec.

LONDON ORGAN SCHOOL and COLLEGE of MUSIC.—Established 1865 by the Rev. Scotson Clark, Mus. B. Patron—His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY. Principal—Henry Clark. The NEXT STUDENTS' CONCERT will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, in NOVEMBER. [illegible] T. H. Y. TROTTER, M.A., Mus. Bac. Oxon.

LONDON CONSERVATOIRE of MUSIC (Inst. 1880), [illegible]

KENSINGTON SCHOOL of MUSIC, 128, Cromwell-road, S.W. Established 1878. Under the immediate patronage of H.R.H. Princess CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. the Princess MARY ADELAIDE, Duchess of TECK, H.H. the Duke of TECK. President—H.R.H. Prince CHRISTIAN. Principal—Mr. William Buels. The NEXT STUDENTS' CONCERT, OCT. 16. [illegible]

KENSINGTON ORCHESTRAL and CHORAL SOCIETY.—Season 1888-9. President—H.R.H. Prince CHRISTIAN. Conductor—Mr. William Buels. The FIRST PUBLIC CONCERT will take place on DEC. 14, at the KENSINGTON TOWN HALL, when Cowen's "Rose Maiden" will be performed. [illegible]

HYDE PARK ACADEMY of MUSIC, 23, Spring-street, Westbourne-terrace, W. [illegible]

HYDE PARK ACADEMY of MUSIC.—The LADIES' CHOIR meets on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, [illegible]

HERR PEINIGER'S MUSIC SCHOOL, Harrow.—The NEXT CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT [illegible]

NOTICE to ARTISTS.—INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in OIL COLOURS, Piccadilly, W.—[illegible] W. BLACKMORE, Secretary.

ROYAL FEMALE SCHOOL of ART.—EXTENSION of PREMISES, [illegible] LOUISA GANN, Superintendent.

THE NEW GALLERY, Regent-street.—ARTS and CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—[illegible] WALTER CRANE, President. ERNEST RADFORD, Secretary.

PARIS SALON.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the most remarkable PAINTINGS of this year NOW OPEN at the CONTINENTAL GALLERY, 157, New Bond-street. [illegible]

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by ARTISTS of the CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN. [illegible]

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, [illegible]

ANNO DOMINI, by E. Long, R.A. [illegible]

POTIPHAR'S WIFE, ADAM and EVE, and [illegible]

NIAGARA in LONDON.—Colossal pictorial [illegible]

NIAGARA in LONDON.—HALF-A-MILLION VISITORS [illegible]

NIAGARA in LONDON.—[illegible]

NIAGARA in LONDON.—An accepted London [illegible]

WHERE is NIAGARA in LONDON?—YORK-STREET, [illegible]

ALL IN A GARDEN FAIR.—Madame MARIE ROZE will SING [illegible]

NORMAN'S TOWER.—F. N. Lohr's new baritone song, TO-NIGHT, by Mr. F. C. PALMER, at UPPER HOLLOWAY. [illegible]

VOTE FOR CUPID.—Miss MAUD BOYD will SING [illegible]

BID ME GOOD-BYE.—Miss LUCILLE SAUNDERS will SING [illegible]

BEAUTY'S EYES.—Mr. RICHARD GREEN will SING [illegible]

THOUGHT PASSING HENCE.—Mr. RICHARD GREEN will SING Arthur Sullivan's beautiful song, at FOLKESTONE, THIS DAY. [illegible]

PEPITA.—Selection from Lecocq's popular opera, PLAYED DAILY by L'ORCHESTRA MILITAIRE, at DEVONSHIRE PARK, Eastbourne. [illegible]

ENCHANTRESS.

ENCHANTRESS (Intermezzo). Boggetti's latest success, is PERFORMED by all the PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS throughout the United Kingdom. [illegible]

BROTHER AMBROSE.—Frederick Bevan's popular song will be SUNG by Mr. ALARIC BURTON, [illegible]

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—This charming song, SUNG by Miss SUSETTA FENN, at COVENT-GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS, [illegible]

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—Miss KATE SHELLEY, at NEWCASTLE, THIS EVENING. [illegible]

OLD TIME MEMORIES. Song. By H. E. Lath. SUNG NIGHTLY by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, [illegible]

OLD TIME MEMORIES.—See opinions of the Press.—The Daily Telegraph says: [illegible]

OLD TIME MEMORIES.—Standard says: [illegible]

A POET'S MINT.—Mr. A. G. PRITCHARD will SING [illegible]

MATRIMONEE.—Miss EMILY PRITCHARD will SING [illegible]

BELLE ETOILE VALSE.—The prettiest valse ever written. [illegible]

LA POMPADOUR (a Court Dance).—Boggetti's last and greatest success. [illegible]

FABIAN ROSE'S New Waltz, "Thine for Ever," PLAYED and SUNG by the SEASIDE BANDS. [illegible]

NEW SONGS SUNG TO-DAY.—"Marjorie" [illegible]

A SAILOR'S SWEETHEART (F. Bevan).—Mr. F. WILLIAMS will SING [illegible]

NEW FANTASIE on a Welsh air, for violin and pianoforte, [illegible]

DRAMATIC RECITALS.—Mr. RICHARD SHIPMAN [illegible]

BEGGARS, TRAMPS, and CADGERS, as exhibited in "Travels in Shadyland," [illegible]

SIGNOR NOVARA (Bass) has RETURNED to LONDON for the winter season. [illegible]

SIGNOR L. DENZA begs to state that he has RETURNED to TOWN.—Address, 6, Harley-place, N.W.

MISS EMILY FOXCROFT, Contralto, will RETURN to TOWN Oct. 2.—For terms and vacant dates Address 3, Holford-street, W.C.

MR. A. POLLITZER begs to announce to his pupils and friends his RETURN to TOWN.—27, Lorne-gardens, Hanover-gate, N.W.

MISS NELLIE LEVEY, Vocalist and Guitariste, having returned from the Continent, has RESUMED her TEACHINGS and ENGAGEMENTS.—[illegible]

MUSIC.—Mr. ALFRED SMYTHSON, Pianist and Pianoforte Accompanist [illegible]

ITALIAN EXHIBITION, West Brompton, Earl's-court, and West Kensington. Patron—His Majesty the KING of ITALY. Hon. President—H.R.H. the CROWN PRINCE of ITALY. Director-General—John R. Whitley, Esq. President of the Reception Committee—Col. J. T. North. President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce—Cav. L. Bonacina.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition of the Year.

The Greatest Success of 1888.

The most valuable and Varied Collection

Of Italian Sculpture and Paintings ever exhibited.

Magnificent and Unique Display

Of Italian Industries and Wines.

1,000 exclusively Italian Exhibitors.

Notice.—This exhibition is not only advertised as the most representative exhibition held in London this year, but is admitted to be so by all impartial persons. [illegible]

Wine, in relation to the wines of Italy.—A lecture on this subject will be delivered by William Hudson, Esq. [illegible] John R. Whitley.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

[illegible]

For further particulars see 1d. and 2d. Daily Programmes.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—TO-DAY, at 4.0 and 8.0 p.m. Rome Under the Emperors. Inauguration of the Coliseum By the Emperor Titus. On the "Wild West" Arena. Wet or Dry. [illegible]

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—Cheap Excursions (including admission) from all parts of the United Kingdom. See railway bills. Admission to the Exhibition, 1s. OPEN 10.0 a.m. to 11.0 p.m. DAILY. VINCENT A. APPLIN, Secretary.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA.—TO-MORROW (Saturday), at four o'clock, Madame LEONA DARE will ASCEND to the CLOUDS from the parade ground in front of the Grand Stand, suspended by a silk cord from the balloon "Olympia."

IRISH EXHIBITION.—The Greatest Success.—Open nine a.m. to eleven p.m. FOUR MILITARY BANDS. [illegible]

IRISH EXHIBITION.—Capt. ORTON will ascend in his famous balloon EAGLE, [illegible]

IRISH EXHIBITION.—LEONA DARE.—TO-MORROW (Saturday), [illegible]

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA.—TO-MORROW (Saturday), at four o'clock, Madame LEONA DARE will ASCEND to the CLOUDS [illegible]

EGYPTIAN HALL CLOSED.—MASKELYNE, COOKE, and COMPANY ON TOUR. Will return to their "Home of Mystery" at Christmas, with a programme of new wonders.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE. Incorporated 1720. Fire, Life, Sea, and Annuities. [illegible] Offices—Royal Exchange, E.C., and 29, Pall-mall, S.W.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714. Chief Office—81, Cornhill, E.C. Western Branch—70, Baker-street, W., London. FIRE and LIFE. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—Fire—Life—Marine. [illegible]

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—Established 1797.—[illegible] C. E. BIGNOLD, Secretary.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), 12, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C. [illegible]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Limited) [illegible]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Limited).—Capital authorised, £2,000,000; [illegible] BRANCHES AND AGENCIES. [illegible] GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, Secretary.

BIRKBECK BANK (Established 1851), Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. Three per Cent. Interest allowed on deposits, repayable on demand. [illegible] FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

CHEQUE BANK (Limited). Established 1873. A Cheap and Easy Medium for Small Remittances. 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall. 3, George-yard, Lombard-street, City.

THE CHARING-CROSS BANK. Established 1870. 28, BEDFORD-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, W.C. [illegible] ADVANCES IMMEDIATELY MADE in SUMS of £20 to £3,000, [illegible] A. WILLIAMS, Manager.

DISCOUNT BANK of LONDON (Regd.) [illegible] ON PROMISSORY NOTE ALONE, WITHOUT SURETIES. [illegible] EASY TERMS OF REPAYMENT. [illegible] L. SIMMONS, Manager.

HEARTS of OAK BUILDING SOCIETY affords unusual facilities for purchasing property [illegible]

LONDON PROVIDENT BUILDING SOCIETY. 31, Moorgate-street, E.C. [illegible] Address the Secretary.

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY, 20, Bridge-row, Cannon-street. [illegible] F. H. ROCKE.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY, Limited (Incorporated 1869), [illegible]

MONEY.—Persons requiring prompt financial assistance [illegible]

MONEY on EASY TERMS WITHOUT FEES.—[illegible] JOHN CHECKETTS, Manager.

MONEY promptly ADVANCED on personal security, [illegible]

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, carrying H.M.'s mails to INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.—P. and O. ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES, as under:

BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, by P. and O., from LONDON and BRINDISI EVERY WEEK. Dates of departure:

[illegible]

CALCUTTA and MADRAS DIRECT, by P. and O., from LONDON EVERY FORTNIGHT. Dates of departure as follows:

[illegible]

CEYLON DIRECT, by P. and O., from London Every Week.

CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, by P. and O., EVERY FORTNIGHT. Dates of departure as follows:

[illegible]

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA. The P and O COMPANY'S STEAMERS, carrying HER MAJESTY'S MAILS, leave LONDON for SYDNEY, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Albany direct, calling at Brindisi, every fortnight. [illegible]

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS to the EAST.—The P. and O. COMPANY issue return tickets at reduced fares to India, China, Japan, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Mediterranean Ports, and Egypt.

GIBRALTAR, Malta, Brindisi, Port Said, and Ismailia.—P. and O. COMPANY despatch WEEKLY from LONDON one of their large and well-appointed steamers for the above ports, [illegible]

ALEXANDRIA from LONDON, by sea, by P. and O. EVERY ALTERNATE THURSDAY, [illegible]

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY'S OFFICES.—For passage and freight apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, and 25, Cockspur-street. [illegible]

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE.—FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.—[illegible] leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct, with her Majesty's mails, [illegible] The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice. Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks. Cheap single and return tickets. Managers, F. Green and Co., [illegible]

NEW ZEALAND, Tasmania, Australia, calling at Teneriffe, Cape Town, and at Hobart, [illegible] SHAW, SAVILL, and ALBION COMPANY (Limited) [illegible]

NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA, via Teneriffe, Cape Town, and Hobart.—Shortest Tropical Passage.—Royal Mail Service, [illegible] The NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited) [illegible]

QUEENSLAND, via TORRES STRAITS.—The QUEENSLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE STEAMERS, [illegible]

AUSTRALIA.—The magnificent steamer PORT VICTOR will be despatched from LONDON, OCT. 10, [illegible]

AUSTRALIA.—The only Mail Line at £14 14s.—[illegible]

WEST INDIES, MEXICO, and PACIFIC PORTS.—The WEST INDIA and PACIFIC COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS [illegible]

YACHTING CRUISE to the WEST INDIES.—S.Y. VICTORIA sails FEB. 9 NEXT.—[illegible]

RIO DE JANEIRO.—DIQUE DO COMMERCIO, [illegible]

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, via Queenstown, EVERY SATURDAY and ALTERNATE TUESDAYS, and BOSTON EVERY THURSDAY. [illegible]

NATIONAL LINE to NEW YORK. From Liverpool, via Queenstown, EVERY THURSDAY. [illegible]

GUION ROYAL and U.S. MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, EVERY SATURDAY. [illegible]

ANCHOR LINE ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, via Queenstown. [illegible]

NEW YORK DIRECT from LONDON.—WILSON-HILL LINE STEAMERS WEEKLY.—[illegible]

TO AMERICA, £3 10s. AMERICA, £3 10s.—RED STAR LINE MAIL STEAMERS to NEW YORK or PHILADELPHIA.—[illegible]

AMERICA, £3 10s., Canada, £4, full fare, by ROYAL MAIL NETHERLANDS LINE, [illegible]

AMERICA, £3 10s.; NEW YORK or PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]

UNITED STATES and CANADA, by BEAVER, Allan, Dominion, National, Guion, American, Inman, and Warren steamers. [illegible]

WHITE STAR LINE, Cunard, Inman, Dominion, Allan, Beaver, Hill, National, State. [illegible]

PASSAGE TICKETS for all LINES of STEAMSHIPS at PITT and SCOTT'S AGENCY [illegible]

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AMERICA, &c. [illegible]

EMIGRANTS' PASSAGES.—For lowest fares and information apply to Sewell and Crowther, [illegible]

HAMBURG from London direct.—EVERY THURSDAY and SATURDAY, [illegible]

MARGATE and RAMSGATE (Last of the Season), from LONDON BRIDGE WHARF, THIS DAY (Friday) and TO-MORROW, [illegible]

WATERFORD and CORK, and the whole of the south of Ireland, per FAST TRAINS on the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY [illegible]

EXCURSIONS to SCOTLAND.—Edinburgh (Leith). [illegible] The LONDON and EDINBURGH SHIPPING COMPANY'S first-class STEAMSHIPS [illegible]

FOR SALE by Tender, the IRON PADDLE-STEAMER Eagle, [illegible] RICHD. CATTARNS, General Manager.

London, Sept. 28, 1888.

FOR ANTWERP.—Brussels Exhibition.—The well-known steamship BARON OSY, Captain G. R. Grant, leaves IRONGATE and ST. KATHARINE'S WHARF, Tower, EVERY SUNDAY, at noon. [illegible]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Change of Wharf.—SCARBOROUGH (calling off) and SUNDERLAND, weather permitting.—s.s. GENERAL HAVELOCK, [illegible]

THE VICTORIA STEAMBOAT ASSOCIATION (Limited).—SEA and RIVER TRIPS. IPSWICH, Harwich, Walton, Clacton, and Southend by the Glen Rosa. [illegible]

MOUSE LIGHTSHIP and SOUTHEND.—LAST SPECIAL SUNDAY SEA TRIP by the ALEXANDRA, from LONDON BRIDGE, Old Swan Pier, on SUNDAY NEXT, [illegible]

RIVER EXCURSIONS.—STEAM LAUNCHES to be LET, by day, &c.—A. BURGOINE, Launch, Yacht, and Boat Builder, Kingston-on-Thames and Hampton Wick.—Telegraph address "Burgoine," Kingston-on-Thames.

LAST EXCURSION TRAINS.—Reduced Fares to the Seaside.—MONDAY, Oct. 1, RAMSGATE, Margate, Deal, Walmer, Folkestone, Dover, and Hastings.—SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—SPECIAL CHEAP TICKETS will be ISSUED, [illegible]

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA and HASTINGS in 90 minutes.—NEW EXPRESS SERVICE, 1st, 2nd, 3rd class, EVERY WEEK-DAY. [illegible]

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—PARIS, Switzerland, Italy, &c.—The ROYAL MAIL EXPRESS ROUTE from CHARING-CROSS and CANNON-STREET.—FOUR SERVICES DAILY. [illegible] MYLES FENTON, General Manager.

PLUMPTON STEEPLECHASES, SATURDAY, Sept. 29.—CHEAP FAST TRAINS [illegible]

FOR full particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station, [illegible] A. SARLE, Secretary and General Manager.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—Opening of the New Direct Route.—LONDON and TUNBRIDGE WELLS, [illegible] A. SARLE, Secretary and General Manager.

LONDON, CHATHAM, and DOVER RAILWAY. [illegible] NATIONAL MAIL EXPRESS SERVICES leave VICTORIA STATION DAILY as under: [illegible]

LUCERNE and BALE.—Through Services from VICTORIA [illegible]

QUEENBORO' and FLUSHING ROUTE.—DAY and NIGHT ROYAL MAIL SERVICES to HOLLAND, NORTH GERMANY, &c., from VICTORIA, [illegible]

LONDON, CHATHAM, and DOVER RAILWAY.—On MONDAY, Oct. 1, the GREENWICH EXTENSION LINE and the NEW STATION [illegible]

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. PRINCIPAL PASSENGER TRAIN ALTERATIONS for OCTOBER. [illegible] G. FINDLAY, General Manager. Euston Station, September, 1888.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—EXCURSION ARRANGEMENTS.—EVERY SATURDAY.—CHEAP FAST EXCURSIONS to PLYMOUTH, Devonport, Exeter, [illegible] DISCONTINUANCE OF EXCURSIONS. [illegible] CHAS. SCOTTER, General Manager.

AUTUMN in the ARDENNES.—CHEAP TOURS, including Brussels (Exhibition), [illegible]

LONDON, TILBURY, and SOUTHEND RAILWAY.—The SHORTENED ROUTE (via Upminster) to SOUTHEND will be RE-OPENED for TRAFFIC on OCT. 1, 1888, [illegible] ARTHUR L. STRIDE, Manager.

JOHN SHAW, STOCK and SHARE DEALER. See COLUMN ADVERTISEMENT on Page 2.

COCHRANE and SONS, STOCKBROKERS, 11 and 14, Cornhill, London, E.C. West-end Branch: 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, S.W. Established 1867. [illegible]

J. LEWIS MILLS and CO. (Limited), STOCK and SHARE BROKERS and DEALERS, 25, New Broad-street, London, E.C. [illegible] West-end Branch: 217, Piccadilly, W.

THE MINING BOOM, and HOW to MAKE MONEY.—[illegible] LONDON MINING EXCHANGE [illegible]

STOCKS and SHARES.—Large profits quickly made by investing £10 upwards [illegible]

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS a YEAR for every £100 deposited. [illegible]

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to MAKE MONEY without risk in STOCKS and SHARES. [illegible]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Ladies or gentlemen entitled to money on the death of a person now living, [illegible]

MORTGAGES, REVERSIONS.—A gentleman wishes to lend on mortgage a sum of £12,000 [illegible]

MORTGAGES, Reversions, Life Interests, &c.—[illegible]

IF YOU WANT MONEY without delay, on notes of hand or other approved securities, [illegible]

CAPE of GOOD HOPE.—CONVERSION of the PUBLIC DEBT.—The London and Westminster Bank (Limited) are prepared, under instructions from the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, to receive the outstanding debentures of loans negotiated by the Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and of the Five per Cent. Loan negotiated through the London and Westminster Bank (Limited) for conversion, until further notice, into Cape of Good Hope Consolidated Stock, on such terms as may be ascertained from time to time at the London and Westminster Bank (Limited).

Forms for listing the debentures to be lodged for conversion can be obtained of the London and Westminster Bank (Limited), and the signatures of the persons in whose names the Consolidated Stock is to be inscribed will be required thereon.

London and Westminster Bank (Limited), Lothbury, London, E.C., 1st June, 1888.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS.—The COUPONS and BONDS due 10th October, 1888, will be PAID on and after that date, at the counting-house of Messrs. Melville, Evans, and Co., 75, Lombard-street, E.C. The bonds falling due are numbered [illegible] both inclusive. Both coupons and bonds must be left three clear days for examination.

IMPERIAL TURKISH LOAN of 1854.—Messrs. Dent, Palmer, and Co. give notice that the BONDS DRAWN for redemption on the 10th October next, and also the Half-Yearly Dividend due on that date on the outstanding bonds of the above loan, stamped with the Notice of the Agreement of September 17th, 1877, at the reduced rate specified in such agreement, will be PAID at their office as under.

Bonds and coupons must be left three clear days for examination, between the hours of eleven and two, on any day except Saturday. No. 1, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C., London, 27th September, 1888.

TO CREDITORS of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—In liquidation.—The New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited) is prepared to PURCHASE admitted CLAIMS on the Oriental Bank Corporation in Liquidation, at [illegible] in the pound for immediate cash, or at [illegible] in the pound payment in the Corporation's Three and a Half Perpetual Debenture Stock.

Particulars and forms will be supplied on application by the Head Office, 40, Threadneedle-street, London; the West-end Agency, 25, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, S.W.; or by the Managers of the Bank's Branches in Scotland, 23, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, and 3, Panmure-street, Dundee.

NATIONAL LIBERAL LAND COMPANY (Limited). Directors. [illegible] The directors are receiving deposits bearing interest [illegible] For further particulars apply to the General Manager, 20, Charing-cross, S.W.

COUNTY of MIDDLESEX.—COUNTY RATE MORTGAGES for £500 and upwards for BUILDING a NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM. Mortgages repayable by 30 annual instalments are authorised by the 1s and 17 Vict., cap. 97, Sec. 47. The statutory form of mortgage, transferable by indorsement, is given in Schedule B to that Act.

Mortgagees are creditors on the rates without preference or priority.

[illegible]

TENDERS are invited by the Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex for £22,000, in one or more sums, on mortgage of the county rate, repayable by 30 annual instalments. Interest not to exceed 3½ per cent.

For further particulars and forms of mortgages apply to the County Treasurer or the Clerk of the Peace.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Committee for Accounts and General Purposes, to be sent to the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, on or before Tuesday, the 2nd day of October, 1888.

Tenders will be opened on Wednesday, the 3rd October, 1888, at twelve o'clock.

Mortgages in statutory form will be executed on the 18th October, 1888, being county day, and will be delivered to lenders free of legal expense.

The money will be required immediately afterwards.

The Justices do not bind themselves to accept any tender.

GEORGE ALLEN, County Treasurer.

Sessions House, Clerkenwell.

The present price of Metropolitan Board of Works Three and a Half per Cent. Stock is 115.

BOROUGH of SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation of Sheffield are prepared to receive LOANS of £100 and upwards on mortgage at £3 per cent. per annum, subject to six months' notice.

Applications to be made to BENJAMIN JONES, Borough Accountant. Bridge-street, Sheffield, July 27, 1888.

THE EAST and WEST INDIA DOCK COMPANY Hereby Give Notice that on and after the 1st November next, NO ALLOWANCE or DISCOUNT will be GIVEN off the SCHEDULES of RATES on SHIPPING. [illegible] J. L. DU PLAT TAYLOR, Secretary and General Manager. Dock House, Billiter-street, London, E.C., 22nd September, 1888.

THE LONDON and ST. KATHARINE DOCKS COMPANY Hereby Give Notice, that on and after the 1st November Next, NO ALLOWANCE or DISCOUNT will be GIVEN off the SCHEDULES of RATES on SHIPPING. [illegible] H. H. MARTINDALE, General Manager. Dock House, 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., Sept. 22, 1888.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY of MEXICO. Manager in Lower California: Captain R. SCOTT, C.I.E., R.E. Intending settlers can obtain information from George Cadell, late of H.M. Indian Forests, 46, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN the County Court of Hampshire, holden at Newport, [illegible] In the Matter of the ESTATE of DEBORAH WHEATLY, [illegible] FREDK. BLAKE, Registrar of the Court.

STATUTORY NOTICE to CREDITORS.—Pursuant to [illegible] ESTATE of the late JOHN WILSON, [illegible] MARESCO PEARCE, Solicitor for the Administratrix, [illegible]

RICHARD THOMAS, Deceased.—Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve trustees," [illegible] G. GREEN SMITH, Solicitor, Leominster.

MARY MOUNTAIN, Deceased.—Pursuant to Statute 22 and 23 Vic. c. 35, Notice is Hereby Given that all persons having any claims against the ESTATE of MARY MOUNTAIN, [illegible] WARD and SONS, 12, Bank-street, Leeds, Solicitors for the Executors.

WILLIAM TURNER the Elder, Deceased.—Pursuant to Statute 22nd and 23rd Vict., cap. 35, [illegible] SMITH, STENNING, and CROFT, 70a, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.

WILLIAM MAULTBY, Deceased, and EMILY MAULTBY, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act of Parliament [illegible] NEWTON, CALCOTT, and CALCOTT, Solicitors to the said James Travell.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), 21, New Oxford-street, W.C.—[illegible]

MONEY LENT, at 5 per cent., repayable by easy instalments, [illegible]

MONEY.—ADVANCES made in strict confidence [illegible]

MONEY LENT, without delay or fees, any amount, [illegible]

CASH ADVANCED, at moderate interest, without fees or delay, [illegible]

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS ready to be ADVANCED, [illegible] C. CHARLES, Esq., 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London. Established 1867.

LOANS.—Respectable householders and others can obtain large or small sums without delay, [illegible]

LIFE INTERESTS, Reversions, and Money under Wills, [illegible]

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on OCT. 1, with an Introductory Address by Dr. Waller.

Two Scholarships of 100 guineas each, and five of 50 guineas each, in Natural Science, will be offered for competition on Sept. 21 and 22.

The school buildings, to which large additions were made in 1884, especially as regards the laboratories for the teaching of physiology and chemistry, have been further enlarged by the addition of a wing containing a new library, pathological laboratory with arrangements for bacteriological research. In the Students' Club a large dining hall and reading room have been added.

The course of teaching at this School ensures careful and complete preparation for all the examining boards, the public services and the higher University examinations.

Students may reside in the College, under the supervision of the Warden, Dr. Luff.

The hospital contains 281 beds, is situate in one of the most pleasant districts of London, and is in direct communication by rail with all parts of the metropolis.

In addition to the clinical instruction and lectures given in the wards daily, distinct clinical lectures will be given on Fridays throughout the academical year, at four p.m.

There are seven resident medical appointments in the hospital open to pupils, without additional fee or expense of any kind.

For prospectus and further information apply, from ten till four, to the Medical Secretary, W. L. Dowrice, M.D., at the School, or to

GEORGE P. FIELD, Dean.

SIDNEY PHILLIPS, M.D., Sub-Dean.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.—A course of LECTURES on money and credit, appreciation of gold, bimetallism, and other subjects relating to trade and industry, will be given by Professor F. Y. EDGEWORTH, on WEDNESDAYS, from four to five p.m., beginning Oct. 17. Fees £1 1s. a term.—For further particulars apply to J. W. Cunningham, Secretary.

LONDON ORGAN SCHOOL and COLLEGE of MUSIC.—Est. 1865, by the Rev. Scotson Clark, Mus.B. Patron—His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY. Principal—Henry Clark.

The study of the pianoforte is made a special feature of the college. Pianoforte pupils receive instruction on the organ without extra charge. Professors: [illegible] Pupils can enter at any time, but they will have choice of hours during this month.—Prospectus on application to the Secretary, 3, Princes-street, Cavendish-square (close to Oxford-circus).

PIANO, Violin, and Singing.—Private LESSONS given by Mr. A. LAYLAND, at 11, Mortimer-street, Regent-street, W., and 50, The Grove, Hammersmith. His system of teaching ensures to the pupil of any age an easy and rapid progress. Fee £1 1s. per term. Instruments lent with option of purchase.

MADAME SCOTT'S ACADEMY of SINGING and ELOCUTION, for out-door and resident lady students, 19, Talbot-road, and 110, Westbourne Park-road, W. "For solidity of instruction, home comfort, appearances in public, and moderate fees, is second to no other institution of the kind in London." Voices tried free of charge, Fridays three to seven p.m.—Write for prospectus, Secretary, 19, Talbot-road, W.

AT ONGAR GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 20 miles from London, pupils receive a thorough mercantile education. A preparatory class for little boys. 20 acres of ground. Gravel soil, 270 feet above sea level. Pure milk from own dairy farm. Diet unlimited. Tepid swimming bath. Cricket, tennis, fishing. Terms 30 guineas inclusive, reduction for brothers.—Principal, Dr. Clark.

AT SHELLEY HOUSE, Ongar.—EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES. 30 guineas. Preparation for local and musical exams. Bookkeeping, needlework, tennis. Healthy locality. 20 miles from London. Beautiful grounds, six acres. Liberal table. Cowskept. References to parents.—Address Principal.

AT SHOREHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Shoreham (near Brighton), Sussex, close to the sea, pupils receive a sound commercial education, with very liberal treatment. Fine premises, open and covered playground, good cricket field, separate beds, warm baths, sea bathing, cricket, and lawn tennis. French daily, class singing, laundry expenses, &c., all included for 40 guineas per annum.—Principal, Mr. Geo. F. Denman.

AT the SEASIDE.—The COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Lancing, near Worthing, provides for a thorough and liberal education. French and German daily. Bookkeeping and shorthand. Parental care. Best diet. Athletic sports and gymnastics. Terms moderate.—Mr. R. McEwan, L.C.P., Principal.

BRADMORE COLLEGE, Chiswick.—Pupils receive a thorough commercial education. Special arrangements for little boys. 12 acres of recreation ground. Swimming bath and gymnasium on premises. Diet liberal. Healthfully situate. Terms moderate and inclusive. Highly recommended for personal care and attention.—Address the Principal.

BRIGHTON, W.—GLO'STER HOUSE SCHOOL. Mr. Densoore, Lond.—Resident B.A. Oxon. in honours.—Boarders received (Sept. 20) from 10 guineas; shorthand included. N.B.—LL.D. Oxon., 50, Avondale-square, S.E., would strongly recommend above.

BRIGHTON.—First-class EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES. Unusual advantages. Diet and sleeping apartments equal to home. Limited number. Individual attention. Household and sanitary arrangements perfect. Resident English and foreign governesses. Eminent professors for finishing pupils. Terms.—Mrs. Ascough Hamilton, 7, Cromwell-road, West Brighton.

EARL'S-COURT SCHOOL, S.W.—Est'd. 1874.—The Rev. W. H. Bruce, B.A., with experienced tutors, prepares for public schools, matric., law, medical, or army exams. Boarders received. Special care for backward or delicate boys.

HIGH BARNET, N.—PARKFIELD YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL offers a refined education and home. Lovely situation, adjoining Hadley Woods. Five masters. Terms inclusive of extras, from 25 guineas per annum. Single beds. Fees from entrance. Prospectus, reports, references, and testimonials Ladies' Principal, Misses Russell. Term began Sept. 12.

HIGH BARNET, N.—SILESIA COLLEGE (BOYS). 10 masters. Extensive grounds. Tepid swimming bath, gymnasium. Terms from 25 guineas per annum, inclusive. Single beds. Chief object a sound commercial education. Prospectus, views, examiners' reports, and testimonials. Fees from entrance. Address Principal. Term began Monday, Sept. 10.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATION, Finchley New-road, Hampstead, London.—Address Secretary. SCHOOLS in England, France, and Germany for BOYS and GIRLS recommended to Parents and Guardians. Prospectuses forwarded. APPOINTMENTS obtained for TUTORS and GOVERNESSES. SALE of SCHOOLS and PARTNERSHIPS negotiated.

KENT COUNTY SCHOOL, Birchington, Thanet. Principals, W. and W. J. Smith, M.A., Oxon. Latin, French, drawing, bookkeeping, shorthand. [illegible] RE-OPEN SEPT. 17.

MARGATE.—LADIES' COLLEGE and HIGH SCHOOL, for boarders only. Trained certificated teachers. Spacious premises. Lawns, tennis grounds. Successful preparation for exams. Liberal diet. Good home. [illegible]

UXBRIDGE SCHOOL, Middlesex. Established nearly 150 years. 15 miles from London. G.W.R. Warden, the Rev. A. D. Gayfer, M.A. [illegible]

WARESIDE ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Ware, Herts.—Principal, Egbert Norris, A.C.P. [illegible]

EDUCATION in ENGLAND, FRANCE, and GERMANY, at exactly the same cost as in England alone. Address SECRETARY, ANGLO-FRENCH COLLEGE, Finchley-road, LONDON, for prospectus of the HATSMAN'S INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM (founded 1882). [illegible]

EDUCATION.—TAPLOW GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—20 miles from London. [illegible]

EDUCATION.—To fill vacancies, a few BOYS will be taken [illegible]

EDUCATION (advantageous).—To fill unexpected vacancies in an old-established and successful school, [illegible]

EDUCATION.—BOARDERS received in LADIES' SCHOOL, [illegible]

MRS. LENTHAM (of Thanet College, Margate) can RECEIVE one or two little GIRLS, [illegible]

TO PARENTS of DELICATE or BACKWARD BOYS.—A graduate in honours (London) has two VACANCIES [illegible]

DAY and EVENING CLASSES. All subjects. Open to the public.—Prospectus free from Mr. Hooper, Exeter Hall, London.

FRENCH, German, Spanish, Italian, in 24 lessons, by Hugo's Simplified System. Success certain. [illegible] LANGUAGE INSTITUTE, 1a, Paternoster-row.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, by a Parisian B.A., German, Spanish, Italian, by natives. [illegible] PARISIAN INSTITUTE, [illegible]

SPANISH and ITALIAN.—Señor ROVIRA, Professor of Old and Modern Languages (specialist in Dante's Divina Comedia). Highest references.—17, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, W.

CLARK'S CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE, 2, Chancery-lane, W.C., and at New-cross. [illegible]

EXAMINATIONS.—COACHING for Matric., Law Institute, Apoth. Hall, Coll. of Preceptors, Pharm. Society, and all Scotch and Irish medical prelims. Languages taught and translated. Terms moderate.—J. COATES, 1st B.A., City Institute, 30-32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

SHORTHAND.—27, Chancery-lane.—PITMAN'S.—METROPOLITAN SCHOOL (Ld.), 27, Chancery-lane, [illegible]

REPORTS of MEETINGS, LAW CASES, &c., by experienced reporters. [illegible]

APPOINTMENTS.—Ladies, gentlemanly youths (separate schools), and young men can be immediately placed, [illegible]

ITS RESULTS are the HIGHEST KNOWN. [illegible]

TYPE-WRITING and BOOKKEEPING (under a Chartered Accountant), Writing, Commercial Correspondence, [illegible]

SCRIPT PHONOGRAPHY.—Brilliant successes at London College of Shorthand. [illegible]

SUSSEX SCHOOL of SHORTHAND and BUSINESS TRAINING COLLEGE, Pavilion-parade, Brighton. [illegible]

SHORTHAND (PITMAN'S).—LOWEST FEES. [illegible]

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING.—SMITH and SMART, 19, Wormwood-street, Bishopsgate-street, City, and 7, New Oxford-street, [illegible]

WRITING, BOOKKEEPING.—Mr. HOUSTON [illegible]

THE LONDON ACADEMY of DANCING.—Founded 1865.—CAVENDISH ROOMS, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square. [illegible] Edward Humphrey, Principal.

DANCING.—Mr. BLAND and DAUGHTERS beg to announce they give LESSONS in the new valse and all the fashionable dances. [illegible]

DANCING ACADEMY, 142, Old-street, City-road, PRIVATE LESSONS, with lady assistants, at any hour, [illegible]

DANCING.—Mr. and Miss LAWSON announce their JUVENILE CLASSES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. [illegible]

DANCING.—Established 55 years. Tuition and practice Every Evening, at eight (Fridays excepted). [illegible] LAYLAND'S, 157, Blackfriars-road.

DANCING and CALISTHENICS.—Mr. and Mrs. SHERIDAN LINGS are open for ENGAGEMENTS [illegible]

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS for INVENTIONS, Trade Marks or Designs secured. [illegible]

JOHN SHAW,
STOCK and SHARE DEALER,
NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10,
WARDROBE CHAMBERS, DOCTORS'-COMMONS.
No. 1.—PRIVATE.
No. 2.—BANKING DEPARTMENT.
No. 3.—CASHIER'S DEPARTMENT.
No. 4.—ENGLISH RAILS and FOREIGN STOCKS.
No. 5.—GENERAL and DEALING ROOM.
No. 6.—INVESTMENT ROOM and TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
No. 7.—AMERICAN and MINING MARKET.
No. 8.—READING and GENERAL ROOM.
No. 9.—CLERKS' ROOM.
No. 10.—INVESTMENT or GENERAL BUSINESS ROOM.

NO. 5, HAYMARKET.
NO. 165, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET,
NO. 12, WESTBOURNE-GROVE,
CENTRAL CHAMBERS, THE QUADRANT, BRIGHTON.
MANCHESTER—BRIDGEWATER CHAMBERS, 5, Brown-street.
Bankers: Capital and Counties Bank, Ludgate-hill; [illegible] Telegraphic Addresses: "John Shaw, London"; "John Shaw, Brighton."

COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.
THE ADVANTAGES I OFFER to COUNTRY CUSTOMERS are: No brokerage, immediate settlements, liability strictly limited to amount deposited, [illegible]

LONDON CUSTOMERS.
ADVANTAGES TO.
[illegible]

£1 COMMANDS £25 STOCK.
[illegible]
NO OTHER LIABILITY WHATEVER.

JOHN SHAW, STOCK and SHARE DEALER,
[illegible]

JOHN SHAW'S other Offices, as they are all in direct communication.
[illegible]

JOHN SHAW'S OFFICES, both in the City and West-end, [illegible]

THE AMOUNT of STOCK which I have dealt in this YEAR is over SIXTY MILLIONS.
£60,000,000.

THE "RAILWAY TIMES" says: "Well might Mr. Shaw be styled 'The Prince of Stock and Share Dealers.'"

IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENTS.
I WISH to call close attention to a new departure in my business, [illegible] A MESSAGE SENT from

MY CITY OFFICES to
MANCHESTER
IS DELIVERED in
FIVE MINUTES.

£1 COMMANDS £25 STOCK.
[illegible]
NO OTHER LIABILITY WHATEVER.

SHOULD you be in the neighbourhood of Wardrobe-chambers, [illegible]

JOHN SHAW'S SYSTEM of BUSINESS.—He [illegible]

JOHN SHAW, London, will be sufficient address for Telegrams for City office.
SPECULATIVE INVESTMENTS.
[illegible]

URUGUAY.
[illegible]

CANADIAN PACIFICS.
[illegible]

EGYPT UNIFIED.
[illegible]

PORTUGUESE.
[illegible]

MEXICAN BONDS.
[illegible]

PRESENT ADVICES for INVESTMENT SENT FREE by POST.

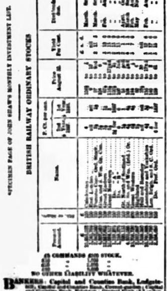
£1 COMMANDS £25 STOCK.
[illegible]
NO OTHER LIABILITY WHATEVER.

IN OPERATING I GIVE YOU THIS ADVICE,
[illegible]

FOR the USE and INFORMATION of SPECULATORS and INVESTORS JOHN SHAW has COMPILED and ISSUES FREE the following WORKS:
HIGHEST and LOWEST PRICES for the PAST SIX YEARS [illegible]
MONTHLY POCKET LIST of INVESTMENTS, [illegible]
RAILWAY WEEKLY TRAFFICS RETURN BOOK [illegible]

£1 COMMANDS £25 STOCK.
[illegible]
NO OTHER LIABILITY WHATEVER.

SEND YOUR NAME and ADDRESS for
JOHN SHAW'S MONTHLY POCKET LIST, and it will be forwarded post free.


SPECIMEN PAGE OF JOHN SHAW'S MONTHLY INVESTMENT LIST.
BRITISH RAILWAY ORDINARY STOCKS

£1 COMMANDS £25 STOCK.
[illegible]
NO OTHER LIABILITY WHATEVER.

BANKERS: Capital and Counties Bank, Ludgate-hill; [illegible]

JOHN SHAW.

MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING.

No alteration was made in the Bank rate, yet the outside charge for three months' bills was maintained at 3¾, ⅞ per cent. Similar terms were current for four months' paper, while six months' was negotiated at 3¾, or a fraction less. According to present indications, the British Government will have to pay on Monday at least 1 per cent. more for the discount of its drafts than the rate of interest allowed on Consols. Money was in active demand at 3½, 4 per cent., and a good deal of pressure is expected to-morrow, when the Stock Exchange settlement will be completed. It is understood that the withdrawals by the Council will begin on Monday and be continued till Thursday, the disbursements against the balance of the Indian Four per Cent. Loan being made on the following day. Allowing for other operations, the net amount to be taken off the market will be about four millions, and applications for advances to about that extent will doubtless be made to the Bank of England, although, of course, the full amount of these borrowings will not be shown in the next return. On Monday, preparations will begin for the monthly settlement in the Funds, and a large amount that was recently borrowed by the Bank on Consols will, it is presumed, be renewed. Little importance is attached to the decline in the New York exchange, the rate being still much above gold point, and the value of money here about two per cent. higher than in the States. To-day an influx of about £160,000 in bullion, chiefly from Australia, was reported at the Bank; but a withdrawal of £300,000 for Russia is soon expected, and this will be followed, it is understood, by £400,000 for the River Plate. The Bank figures exhibit an increase of £233,733 in the gold, and a decrease of £29,795 in the note circulation, the result being an addition of £263,528 to the reserve. The proportion, however, is ⅛ per cent. less, at 41⅞ per cent., owing to an augmentation of £973,723 in the public and private deposits. Recent borrowings have caused an increase of £732,701 in the other securities, and a great expansion of this item is expected during the next week or two, as already explained. The value of money in Berlin is also tending upwards, the market being at length affected by the enormous commitments to new loans, &c., for some time past. The private rate of discount has risen to 3¾ per cent., or only ¼ below the charge of the Imperial Bank of Germany. The National Bank of Belgium has advanced its minimum from 3 to 3½ per cent.

Some important fluctuations occurred in the stock markets. Decided buoyancy was reported at the opening, and a further rise ensued on the announcement of the result of the Bank Court, home railways being especially strong. But a relapse was apparent in the afternoon, the desire to secure profits after a great rise being stimulated by the prospect of an additional large outflow of gold and by an increased demand for money on the Continent. Extreme rates were, besides, exacted on some speculative accounts not arranged yesterday, as much as 10 to 12 per cent. being charged on registered shares. The tone at the close was generally dull, partly on vague conclusions about the settlement. In English lines, South-Eastern "A" was in active demand, and, after touching 114¼, left off at 113¾, being about 2 per cent. higher. The rise was attributed to purchases in connection with the French Exhibition. Brighton "A" was officially marked 133¼, and was finally at 132½, or only ½ up on the day. Compared with yesterday, Hull and Barnsley, Midland, North British, and Metropolitan were better, but in nearly every case there was some reaction from the highest points touched. With a few exceptions, the changes in American railroads were upward, though this department, like the rest, was rather flat at the last. Milwaukees, Northern Pacifics, Atlantic Firsts, Ohios, Union Pacifics, and Louisvilles improved, while Norfolk and Western Preference declined. As expected, a dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on these shares for the half-year, but this had been fully discounted by recent speculative buyers, who to-day closed their accounts. Grand Trunks rose upon the traffic return, which was better than looked for, the decrease being only £1,487. The receipts have been favourably affected by provincial fairs in Canada, there having been held a week later than last year. In anticipation of a large amount of stock being taken up to-morrow, Mexican (Vera Cruz) sprang up fully 2 per cent.

Dealings in the Funds showed a preponderance of sales, and Consols receded ⅛ per cent. Foreign bonds were steady. Cedulas were in request, due to a decline in the gold premium at Buenos Ayres to 46½ per cent. The inquiry extended to Greek, Mexican, and Santa Fé Mortgage, while Egyptian, Italian, Turkish, and Uruguayan relapsed. Cable stocks showed depression, notably Anglo-American, which fell 1 to 2 per cent. Miscellaneous securities were firm, and a recovery was observable in some of the breweries. A few of the copper mines, including Panulcillo and Cape, advanced, but Mason and Barry and Tinto, after rising ½ to 1, closed slightly worse than yesterday. The chief variation in diamond undertakings was a fall of ⅛ in De Beers. Transvaal and Indian Gold shares were inquired for.

An influx of £160,000 in gold, including 90,000 sovereigns from Australia, was reported at the Bank. The Ems, from New York, has brought £20,210 in specie. The Thames has taken £30,550, chiefly in gold, for Bombay, and the Khedive £10,000 in silver for Calcutta.

Bar silver remained at 43d per oz, and Mexican dollars at 42d. Bombay Transfers rose 1-32d, to 1s 4¾d, and Calcutta 1-16d, to 1s 4 13-32d. Bills in Shanghai fell ⅛d, to 4s 3¼d. Rupee Paper was steady at yesterday's prices. A special allotment of bills on Calcutta, to the amount of £1,500, at 1s 4 7-16d has been made by the India Council.

Considerable buoyancy prevailed on the Continental Bourses. At Berlin Prussian Three and a Half per Cents., Egyptian Unified, Hungarian, Austrian Credit, Deutsche Bank, and Lombardo advanced. In Paris an important rise occurred in Rio Tinto, Greek and Ottoman Bank, and one of smaller extent in Crédit Foncier, Suez Canal, Panama, Italian, and Turkish. The Three per Cent. Rentes improved 22½c, to 83f 35c, and the Four and a Half per Cents., 15c, to 105f 75c. Exchange on London (cheques) remained at 25f 42c.

The higher value of money here caused a rise in some of the foreign exchanges, including rates on Belgium, Germany, and France. On the other hand the Austrian quotation receded, and the Russian rate was less favourable for this country.

Money has been in active request in Paris, and the weekly return of the Bank of France exhibits an increase of £3,063,240 in the bills discounted. Other accounts current have augmented £1,414,120; Treasury accounts current, £1,218,080; and advances to the public £22,080; but notes in circulation are £157,040 less. Gold in hand has diminished £326,000, although the total is still as much as £42,758,080. The proportion between bullion and circulation is 90·36 per cent. Profits for the week amount to £13,200.

A Reuter's telegram announces that a new Russian loan is about to be issued in St. Petersburg and Berlin—in the latter city by Messrs. Bleichroeder.

The directors of the London and Brazilian Bank (Limited) have declared an interim dividend, for the half-year ending July 31 last, of 8s per share, free of income-tax, being at the rate of 8 per ct. per annum, payable on and after Oct. 15.

For the week ended Sept. 22 the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada traffic return exhibits an increase of £2,346; but the Chicago and Grand Trunk shows a decrease of £3,488, and the Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee £345, making a net decrease of £1,487, and of £87,930 for twelve weeks to the above date. The gross earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad, East of Pittsburg, and Erie, for the month ending Aug. 31 show an increase, as compared with the same period of last year, of $368,927, an increase of expenses of $127,041, an increase of net earnings of $241,886, and a net increase for the eight months of $73,131. The net earnings of all lines West of Pittsburg, applicable to payment of fixed rentals, show from Jan. 1 a comparative decrease of $607,846. Summary for the month of August, both systems combined, exhibit an increase of $30,442, and for eight months a decrease of $532,715. The traffic receipts of the Lombardo-Venetian Railway from the 17th to the 23rd inst. amounted to 901,006f, showing an increase of 1,478f as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year. For the eight days ended Sept. 25 the Dutch Rhenish Railway receipts were £10,615, against £9,097 in 1887.

The Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited) announce the payment on Oct. 15 next of a dividend of 3s per share on their preference shares, less income-tax, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, and an interim dividend of 2s 6d on the ordinary, free of income-tax, in respect of profits for the quarter ended June 30 last. The register of transfers will be closed from Oct. 8 to 15, both days inclusive.

At a meeting of the directors of Charles Cammell and Company (Limited), held on Wednesday last, it was decided to pay on Oct. 5 an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per ct. per annum on all the shares of the company, being at the same rate as for the corresponding period of last year.

It is intimated by the Seville Water Works Company (Limited) that the dividend at the rate of 5 per ct. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year ending Sept. 30, will be payable on Oct. 1. The interest on the Six per Ct. Debentures will be payable on the same date.

Tenders for £50,000 Five per Ct. Debentures of the City of Hobart (Tasmania) were opened to-day at the Bank of New South Wales, and amounted to £94,400, at prices ranging from the minimum of £103 to £110. Tenders at £110 15s will receive 85 per ct. of the amount applied for, and those above that price in full. The average price obtained for the debentures is £110 15s 6d.

Messrs. Melville, Evans, and Co. notify that the coupons and bonds due Oct. 10 of the Panama Railroad Company's General Mortgage Loan will be paid by them on and after that date.

Dividend warrants of the United States Rolling Stock Company will be issued by the London agent on Monday next.

It is announced that the directors of the Alagoas Railway Company (Limited) have declared the usual interim dividend at the rate of 4 per ct. per annum, payable on Oct. 15.

According to the report of the East Gloucestershire Railway Company the total traffic receipts for the half-year were £2,365, against £2,558 for the corresponding period of 1887.

It is notified that the directors of the Pinos Altos Bullion Company (Limited) have received telegraphic advice that the out-turn for the week ending Sept. 22 was $11,000.

The following changes occurred in Public Securities:

British Funds.—Consols (Goschens) for money *fell* ⅛ per ct., and ditto account, 1-16. Consols for money closed at 100⅛, ¼; ditto Two and Three-quarters per Cts. (Goschens) for money, 97¼, ⅜ ex div.; ditto for the account (Oct. 3), 97⅜, ½ ex div.; Three per Cts. Reduced for money, 99⅞, 100 ex div.; Two and a Half per Cts. for money, 94¼, ½ ex div.; ditto for the account (Oct. 3), 94⅜, ⅝ ex div.; Exchequer Bills (March), 5s dis. to par; ditto (June), 5s to 3s dis.; Egyptian Guaranteed Three per Ct. Loan, 99¾, 100¼ ex div.; India Three and a Half per Cts., 104⅝, ⅞ ex div.; ditto Three per Cts., 96⅛, ⅜; Bank of England Stock, 322, 326 ex div.; Metropolitan Board of Works Three and a Half per Cts., 111, 112 ex div.; ditto Three per Ct. Stock, 101, 102; Corporation of London Three and a Half per Cts., 1888-92, 101, 102; ditto, 1893-96, 101, 103; ditto Birmingham Three and a Half per Cts., 110½, 111; ditto Liverpool Three and a Half per Cts., 110½, 111 ex div.; and Nottingham Three per Cts., 97, ½.

Colonial Government Securities.—Victoria Inscribed, 1907, *fell* ½, to 110, 111.

Foreign Government Bonds.—Turkish Group One *fell* ⅛; ditto Group Two and Defence, ⅛ each; ditto Group Four and the 1871 Loan, ⅛ each; Venezuelan and Uruguay Five per Cts., ¼ each; ditto Six per Cts., ⅛; Egyptian Unified, ⅛; ditto Daira and Italian of 1861, ⅛ each; and Peruvian Six per Cts. and Russian of 1873, 1-16 each; but Greek of 1888 *rose* 1; ditto Monopoly, ½; ditto of 1881 and 1884 and United States Four and a Half per Cts., ⅛ each; ditto Four per Cts., ⅛; and Argentine Cedulas "A," Buenos Ayres Cedulas "I" and "J," Mexican of 1888, and Santa Fé Western Colonies Railway Mortgage, ½ each. In the following table will be found a comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing prices; where no price is inserted yesterday's quotations remain unchanged:

STOCKS.	CLOSING PRICES. Yesterday.	CLOSING PRICES. To-day.	BUSINESS DONE.
Argentine 6 p.c. 1868	102 104	...	...
6 p.c. 1871	100 102	...	100⅛
6 p.c. 1881	104 106	...	105 4½
5 p.c. 1884	99½ 100½	...	...
5 p.c. 1886	98½ 99½	...	98¾ 9½ 9
5 p.c. N.C. Rail. Ex.	97 98	...	...
5 p.c. Treas. Conv.	98½ 99½	...	99½
6 p.c. (Hard Dol.)	70½ 71	...	70½ ⅜ ¼
7 p.c. Cedulas "A"	62 62½	62½ 63	...
Austrian Silver 5 p.c.	67 69	...	...
Paper 5 p.c.	67 69	...	67⅞
Gold 4 p.c.	91 93	...	...
Brazilian 5 p.c. 1865	100 102	...	101¼ ⅜
4½ p.c. 1883	97 99	...	98⅜
5 p.c. 1886	101 103	...	102⅛
4½ p.c. 1879	99 100	...	99
4½ p.c. 1888 all pd.	97½ 98¼	...	97½ ⅝ ⅞
Buenos Ayres 6 p.c. 1882—1886	101 103	...	...
6 p.c. 1883	102 104	...	103¼
Cedulas 6 p.c. "I"	64¼ 64¾	64½ 65¼	...
Ditto "J"	62¼ 63¼	62¼ 63¼	...
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	100 102	...	101¼ ⅜
4½ p.c. 1887	100 102	...	101¼ ⅝
Chinese 7 p.c. "A"	107 110	105 108	...
7 p.c. "B"	108 110	...	...
6 p.c. March, 1895	105 108	...	105½
6 p.c. June, 1895	106 109	...	...
Colombian 4½ p.c.	33 35	...	33½ ⅜ 4½
Costa Rica 5 p.c. "A"	92½ 93½	...	...
Ditto 5 p.c. "B"	91½ 92	...	91½ 2
Ecuador 1 p.c.	26½ 27½	...	27 ¼ 7½ 6¾ 7½
Egyptian 5 p.c. Pref.	102½ 102¾	...	102⅜ 3 2¾
4 p.c. Unified	84½ 85¼	84⅞ 84⅞	84⅞ ⅝ 5¼ 4¾
4 p.c. Daira Sanieh	79¾ 80¼	79¾ 80	79¾ 80⅛
5 p.c. State Dom.	101½ 102	...	...
4½ p.c. 1888	95 95½	...	...
Entre Rios 6 p.c. 1886	100½ 101½	...	...
6 p.c. C. Ry. Mort.	104½ 105½	...	105 4½
6 p.c. Exten. Mort.	100 101	...	100½ ⅝
French 3 p.c. Rentes	82½ 82¾	...	82⅞
4½ p.c. Rentes	103½ 104½	...	104⅛
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	81½ 82¼	82¼ 82¾	82⅝ ⅞ 3 2¾ ⅝
5 p.c. 1884	81½ 82¼	82¼ 82¾	82⅝ ⅞ 3¼ 2¾
4 p.c. Monopoly	73½ 73¾	74 74¼	73⅞ 4 ¼ 3¾
6 p.c. 88 Scrip, all pd	91½ 92	92½ 93½	93⅛ ¼
Guatemala 4 p.c.	58 60	...	59½ 9 60 ½
Hungarian 5 p.c. 1871	101 103	...	102⅛
5 p.c. 1873	100 101	...	100½ ⅝
4 p.c. 1881	83½ 83¾	...	84 3¾
Italian 5 p.c. 1861	96¼ 96½	96 1-16 96 3-16	96⅛
Japanese 7 p.c.	110 113	...	111½
Mexican 3 p.c. Conv.	39½ 40	...	39⅞
6 p.c. 1888, all paid	93½ 93¾	93½ 94¼	...
Paraguay 1886	39 41	...	...
Peruvian 6 p.c. 1870	16⅛ 16⅜	16⅛ 16⅜	16⅜ ⅛ ¼ ⅜
5 p.c. 1872	15⅛ 15⅜	...	15⅜ ⅛ ¼ ⅜
Portuguese 3 p.c.	64¼ 64¾	...	64⅞ ⅝ ⅞ ⅝
Prussian 4 p.c.	104 106	...	...
Russian 5 p.c. 1822	94 96	...	94⅛
5 p.c. 1862	99 101	...	100¼ ⅝
5 p.c. 1864	99 101	...	...
4 p.c. Nicolai Rail.	88 88	...	...
5 p.c. 1870 } Railway Loans	98 100	...	99¼
5 p.c. 1871	94 96	...	...
5 p.c. 1872	97 99	...	...
5 p.c. 1873	98½ 98¾	98 1-16 98 3-16	98
4½ p.c. 1875	93 95	...	...
Santa Fé 6 p.c. 1883	99 101	...	...
6 p.c. N.C. Ry. Mort.	102 103	...	...
5 p.c. Ex. Mort.	98 99	...	98
5 p.c. W.C. Ry. Mrt.	98½ 99½	99 100	99
5 p.c. Ry. Rec. Mrt.	98½ 99½	...	99
Spanish 2 p.c.	48½ 49½	...	49⅛
4 p.c.	75 ⅝ 75⅞	...	75⅝ ⅞
Quicksilver 5 p.c.	103 105	...	...
Turkish 5 p.c. 1854	100 102	...	100½ 1¼ ⅜
5 p.c. Priority	81 83	...	...
6 p.c. 1858, 6 p.c. 1862 } Group 1	26½ 27	26 26½	26½
5 p.c. Treas. Group 2	16¼ 16½	15⅞ 16⅛	...
6 p.c. 1865, 6 p.c. 1869, 6 p.c. 1873 } Group 3	15¼ 15½	...	...
5 p.c. 1865, Group 4	15¼ 15⅜	15¼ 15⅜	...
5 p.c. (Defence)	96½ 96¾	97¼ 96¾	97⅞
4½ p.c. 1871	86½ 86⅞	86½ 86	86⅞
U.S. Funded 4½ p.c.	109½ 109⅞	109½ 110½	...
4 p.c.	131¼ 131¾	131⅜ 131⅞	...
Virginia Funded	41 42	...	...
Uruguay Unif. 5 p.c.	76¼ 76¾	75¾ 76¼	76⅝ ½ ⅜ ¼ ⅛
6 p.c. 1888, all paid	89 89½	88¾ 89¾	89⅛ ¼
Venezuela 3 p.c.	54 54½	53¾ 54¼	54⅛ ¼ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛

English Railway Original and "A" Stocks.—South-Eastern "A" *rose* 1¾; Hull and Barnsley, 1¼; Midland, ¾; North British Ordinary and Metropolitan Consolidated, ½ each; ditto Surplus Lands, Brighton "A," and Great Eastern, ⅜ each; Chatham Ordinary, ⅛; and Great Western, ¼; but Edinburgh and Glasgow *fell* 1; North British Deferred, ⅝; ditto Preferred, ⅜; Caledonian, ⅜; and North-Eastern, ⅛. Annexed are the latest prices: Caledonian, 116¾, 117¼; East London, 9, 10; Glasgow and South-Western, 108, 110; Great Eastern, 71¾, ⅞; Great Northern, 117, 118; ditto "A," 104, ½; Great Western, 151⅜, ⅝; Hull and Barnsley, 34½, ⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 119¾, 120¼; London and Brighton, 143, 145; ditto "A," 132⅜, ⅝; London, Chatham, and Dover, 24⅜, ⅝; ditto Preference, 103, ½; London and North-Western, 170¾, 171; London and South-Western, 138, 139; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 128, 130; Manchester and Sheffield, 72¾, 73¼; ditto "A," 38¾, 39¼; Metropolitan Consolidated, 75, ½; ditto Surplus Lands, 70¾, 71¼; ditto District, 35¾, ⅞; Midland, 135⅜, ⅝; North London, 193, 195; North-Eastern, 161¾, ⅞; North British Ordinary, 131, 132 ex new stock; ditto Preference, 75¾, ⅞; ditto Deferred, 52¾, ⅞; ditto Edinburgh and Glasgow Ordinary, 52½, 53; North Staffordshire, 111¾, 112¼; South-Eastern, 133, 135; ditto "A," 113¾, ⅞; and Taff Vale, 218, 223.

Home Railway Debenture Stocks.—Metropolitan District Six per Cts. *rose* 1, to 160, 162.

Preference Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian Four per Cts., 1887, *rose* 1, to 121, 123.

Foreign and Colonial Railways.—Grand Trunk Ordinary *rose* 1-16, to 11 7-16, 9-16; ditto Guaranteed, ⅛, to 71¾, 72¼; ditto First Preference, 1¼, to 70¾, ⅞; ditto Second, 1, to 49¾, ⅞; ditto Third, ⅜, to 28⅜, ⅝; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 60⅛, ⅜; Mexican Ordinary, ⅜, to 50⅛, ⅜; ditto First Preference, ⅝, to 123¾, ⅞; ditto Second, ⅝, to 82¾, ⅞; Mexican National "A," ½, to 68, ½; ditto "B," ¼, to 27, ½; Nitrate, ⅜, to 26⅝, ⅞; South Austrian, 1-16, to 9⅜, ⅝; Buenos Ayres Great Southern Ordinary, 1, to 210, 212; ditto Extension, 1890, ¼, to 19¾, ⅞; ditto, 1892, ¼, to 13, ¼; Buenos Ayres Northern Preference, 2, to 227, 232; Cordoba Preference, ½, to 25¾, 26¼; Costa Rica, ¼, to 6, ¼; Quebrada, ¼, to 5¼, ⅝; ditto Debentures, 1, to 81, 86; and Recife and San Francisco, 1, to 104, 107; but Ottoman *fell* ½, to 17, ½.

Foreign Railway Obligations.—Charkof-Azof *rose* 2, to 95, 97; Charkow-Krementschug, 2, to 92, 96; and Autofagasta First Mortgage, ½, to 103¾, 104¼.

American Railroads.—Milwaukee *rose* ⅜, to 68, ⅛; Central Pacific, ¼, to 36¼, ¾; Lake Shore, ¼, to 104¼, ¾; Louisville, ½, to 61¾, ⅞; Missouri and Kansas, ¼, to 12⅞, 13; New York Central, ⅜, to 112⅜, ⅞; New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, ⅜, to 42⅜, 43; Northern Pacific Preferred, 1⅛, to 62⅞, 63⅜; ditto Ordinary, 1, to 27⅝, 28⅛; Ohio and Mississippi, ⅜, to 25⅞, 26; and Union Pacific, ⅜, to 62⅜, ⅞; but Denver Preference *fell* ¼, to 54⅜, ⅝, and Norfolk and Western Preferred, ⅜, to 58⅜, ⅞.

Telegraphs.—Anglo-American Ordinary *fell* 1, to 48⅞, 49⅛; ditto Preferred, 2½, to 81, ½; ditto Deferred, ⅞, to 17⅞, 18; and Direct United States, ¼, to 10⅞, ⅞; but Western and Brazilian Ordinary *rose* ⅛, to 12⅜, ⅝, and ditto Deferred, ¼, to 5⅛, ⅜.

Banks.—Colonial *rose* 1, to 46, 48, and Standard of South Africa, ½, to 51, 52; but Imperial Ottoman *fell* ⅛, to 11 13-16, 15-16.

Commercial, Industrial, &c.—Bell's Asbestos *rose* 2, to 12⅜, ⅞; Belgravia Dairy, ½, to 1⅜, ⅝; Colorado Nitrate, ½, to 9⅞, 10⅛; Liverpool Nitrate, 1, to 20, 21; London Nitrate, 2, to 25, 26; Hyderabad (Deccan), ½, to 6⅜, ⅝; Primitiva Nitrate, ¼, to 29⅛, ⅜; Guinness's Ordinary, 1, to 311, 314; Allsopp's Ordinary, 1, to 82, 85; ditto Preference, 2, to 111, 114; and Hodgson's Brewery, ½, to 6, ½; but E.C. Powder *fell* ⅜, to 6½, 7, and New Explosives, ¼, to 6, ¼.

Financial, Land, and Investment.—Railway Investment Deferred *rose* ¼, to 30¾, 31¼; Railway Share Trust "A," ¼, to 7¾, 8; Railway Debenture Trust, ¼, to 11¾, 12; Submarine Cables Trust, 2, to 107, 112; North British Australasian Five per Cts., 1, to 102, 107; and New Zealand Land, ¼, to ⅜, 1¼; but Australian Agricultural *fell* 1, to 115, 120; and Crédit Foncier of Mauritius, ¼, to 7¾, 8¼. London and South African Exploration closed at 16¾, 17¼.

Water Works.—Colne Valley *rose* ¼, to 10¼, ½.

Shipping.—General Steam (£15 paid) *rose* ¼, to 11, 12, and Royal Mail, 1, to 64, 67.

Canals.—Suez *fell* ½, to 89, ½.

Tramways.—Wolverhampton *rose* ⅜, to 4⅛, ⅝; but Barcelona *fell* ¼, to 11, ½.

Mines.—Panulcillo *rose* ¼, to 3⅛, ⅜; Cape Copper, 5-16, to 5 11-16, 13-16; Kimberley Central, ¼, to 35¾, 36; Griqualand West, ¼, to 4⅞, 5; Copiapo, ¼, to 3¾, 4¼; Gold Fields of Mysore, ¼, to 1⅜, ⅝; Mysore Reefs, 6d, to 9s 6d, 10s 6d; Don Pedro, 1-16, to 1, ⅛; Josephine, ⅛, to ⅞, ⅛; Newbery-Vautin, ¼, to 2⅜, ⅝; Oorgaum, ⅛, to ¼, ½; Mysore, 1-16, to ⅜, ½; Libiola, ¼, to 4⅜, 5⅛; Devala Moyar, 1-16, to ⅜, ½; Libiola, ¼, to 4⅜, 5⅛; Oorgaum, 1-16, to 1⅜, ⅝; and West Wheal Seton, ¼, to 6⅜, 7⅛; but Scottish Australian (10s paid) *fell* ¼, to ⅞, ⅛; De Beers, ⅛, to 30⅜, ⅝; Mason and Barry, ¼, to 12⅜, ⅝; Rio Tinto, 1-16, to 23⅜, ⅝; and Tharsis, ¼, to 6⅜, ⅝.

Comparing the Bank of England return with that of last week, the changes in the principal items are found to be as under:

Active Circulation	£[illegible]	Decrease	£29,795
Public Deposits	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Other Deposits	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Rest	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]

On the other side of the account:

Government Securities	£14,721,408	No change.	
Other Securities	20,774,732	Increase	732,701
Notes Unemployed	13,596,480	Increase	297,105
Total Reserve	12,211,250	Increase	263,528
Bullion	20,901,240	Increase	233,733

The return of Paid Clearing for the week ending Sept. 26 amounted to £105,134,000, as compared with £87,811,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

Subjoined are the current rates of exchange on the principal Continental cities:

Amsterdam and Rotterdam, 12 2 to 12 3	Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, &c., 3 months, 25 55 to 25 [illegible]
Do., 3 months, 12 4 to 12 4½	Cadiz, do., 45 13-16 to 45 15-16
Antwerp and Brussels, do., 25 67½ to 25 72½	Madrid, do., 45 13-16 to 45 15-16
Hamburg, 20 66 to 20 70	Seville, do., 45 13-16 to 45 15-16
Berlin and German Bank places, 20 66 to 20 70	Malaga, do., 45 13-16 to 45 15-16
Paris, cheques, 25 41¼ to 25 46¼	Valencia, do., 45 13-16 to 45 15-16
Do., 3 months, 25 63¾ to 25 68¾	Valladolid, do., [illegible]
Marseilles, do., 25 65 to 25 70	Santander, do., [illegible]
Austria, do., 12 30 to 12 35	Bilbao, do., [illegible]
Petersburg, do., 23⅝ to 23⅞	Lisbon, do., 52 11-16 to 52 15-16
Moscow, do., 23⅝ to 23⅞	Oporto, do., 52 11-16 to 52 15-16
Barcelona, do., 45 13-16 to 45 15-16	Copenhagen, 18 42 to 18 46
	Christiania, 18 42 to 18 46
	Stockholm, 18 46 to 18 50

Annexed are quotations from the Continent, received through Reuter's Telegraph Company:

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Three per Ct. Perpetual Rentes, money, 83 32; Four and a Half per Ct. Rentes, ditto, 105 60; Three per Ct. Perpetual Rentes, account, 83 35; Four and a Half per Ct. Rentes, ditto, 105 75; Five per Ct. Italian, ditto, 97 05; Crédit Foncier Shares, ditto, 1,367 50; Ottoman Bank Shares, ditto, 550 62; Suez Canal Shares, ditto, 2,263 75; Panama Canal Shares, ditto, 263 75; Rio Tinto Shares ditto, 515; Lombard Railway Shares, ditto, 213 75; Egyptian Unified, ditto, 432 50; Turkish Group IV., ditto, 15 70; Four per Ct. Spanish, ditto, 75⅝; Five per Ct. Russian, 1877, ditto, [illegible]; Four per Ct. Hungarian Gold Rente, money, 84⅝; Three per Ct. Portuguese, 65 10; Five per Ct. Greek, 1881, 415. Cheques on London, 25 42.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Four per Ct. Prussian Consols, 107 25; Three and a Half per Ct. ditto ditto, 104 50; Five per Ct. Egyptian Preference, 102 90; Four per Ct. ditto Unified, 85; Five per Ct. Russian, 1871-1873, 97 75; Russian Roubles, Sept. account, 221 25; Turkish Group IV., 15 70; Five per Ct. Italian Rente, 97 25; Four per Ct. Hungarian Gold Rente, 84 40; Four per Ct. Austrian ditto ditto, 92 50; Six per Ct. Mexican, 1888, 95 90; Austrian Credit Shares, 165 50; Deutsche Bank Shares, 175; Lombardo-Venetian Railway Shares, 48 12. Private discount, 3¾. Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 41; ditto ditto, three months', 20 34½; ditto Paris, eight days' sight, 80 30; ditto Belgium, two months', 79 95; ditto Amsterdam, two months', 168 10; ditto ditto, eight days' sight, 168 70; ditto Vienna, two months', 167 50; ditto St. Petersburg, three months', 215; Russian Paper Roubles, money, 220 25.

SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS—THURSDAY.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE.—The cattle trade has been dull. Beasts have experienced a dragging sale, and have been lower to sell, the extreme quotation for the best kinds being only 4s 10d per 8lb. Sheep were very slow, and lower to sell, the price being [illegible] per 8lb. Calves fell 2d to 4d per 8lb; but pigs were rather dearer. 40 English milch cows £14 to £20 per head. Per 8lb to sink the offal:

Inferior beasts	2s 6d	to 3s 0d	Prime cross-woolled	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second quality	3s 4d	4s 0d	Prime Southdns.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime large oxen	4s 2d	4s 6d	Large coarse calves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime Scots	4s 6d	4s 10d	Prime small ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]	Large hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second quality	[illegible]	[illegible]	Small porkers	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOTAL SUPPLY.		FOREIGN SUPPLY.	
Beasts	460	Beasts	—
Sheep and lambs	2140	Sheep and lambs	—
Calves	70	Calves	—
Pigs	30	Pigs	—
Milch cows	40	Milch cows	—

METROPOLITAN MEAT.—There was a moderate supply on sale. The trade was steady, at the annexed prices: Beef, 2s 4d to 4s 4d; mutton, 2s 8d to 5s 0d; veal, 4s to 4s 8d; and pork, 3s to 4s 4d per 8lb by the carcass.

LONDON CENTRAL FISH.—Fair supply. Quiet demand. Quotations: Soles, 1s 6d; turbot, 1s; brill, 10d; cod, 4d; plaice, 6d; halibut, 5d; lemon soles, 6d; dead eels, 10d; live eels, 1s 2d; fresh haddocks, 3d; conger eels, 6d; sturgeon, 10d; hake, 4d; coal fish, 4d; dorys, 6d per lb; Digby chicks, 6d per bundle; whiting, 3s to 5s; bloaters, 1s to 2s; flounders, 2s; fresh herrings, 8s per dozen; crabs, 6d to 3s; lobsters, 1d to 3s 6d; crawfish, 3d to 2s; haddocks, 2d to 6d; mackerel, 3d to 6d; grey mullets, 6d to 1s; red mullets, 6d to 1s 6d each; shrimps, 3d; winkles, 3d per cent.

SHADWELL FISH.—Supply large. Demand brisk. Prices: Mixed prime, 20s to 30s; turbot, 25s; soles, 120s; haddocks, 4s to 7s; plaice, 10s; small ditto, 12s to 15s; cod, 6s; skate, 7s to 8s; roker, 4s to 7s per trunk.

WHITECHAPEL HAY AND STRAW.—A rather short supply was on offer. The trade was steady, and prices were dearer for clover. Prime clover, 90s to 140s; inferior, 75s to 90s; prime meadow hay, 80s to 130s; inferior, 60s to 80s; and straw, 23s to 40s per load.

WOOL.—The sale passed off without change. Good merino wools, all classes of combing merino and fine crossbreds are the kinds which show an advance of fully ½d to 1d on last sale's closing quotations. Other kinds, including Cape produce, show no change. Messrs. Willans and Overbury and Irwell and Co. together offered 12,140 bales, comprising 2,565 bales New Zealand, 1,960 Sydney and Queensland, 1,284 New South Wales, 1,620 Port Phillip, 544 Victorian, 696 Tasmanian, 125 Adelaide, 3,371 Cape and Natal, and 7 bales Jamaica.

METALS.—Messrs. Morrison, Kekewich, and Co. report: "Copper—Quiet. £101 to £102 for spot G.O.B.'s; £79 5s to £79 15s three months; G.M.B.'s, £78 5s to £78 10s; three months, £78 15s to £79; Wallaroo, £86 10s; Burra nominal, tough £79, best £81, sheets £88. Yellow Metal—7⅞d to 7¾d. Tin—Highest, £106; lowest, £105 15s 6d. Market steady, £103 17s 6d to £104 7s 6d; straits, £106 to £106 10s; Australian, £106; £107 English. Lead—£13 English; £14 15s Spanish. Spelter—£19 to £19 2s 6d. Quicksilver—£9 first hands, £8 15s 6d second hands. Antimony—£39 to £40. Iron—Scotch pigs, 41s 4½d to 41s 6d; closing, buyers, 41s 6d." (Official Report of the London Metal Exchange.)—Closing prices: Copper—Chili bars, G.O.B.'s, cash, £101 to £102; ditto, three months, £79 5s to £79 15s. Tin—Highest, £106; lowest, £105 15s. Fine foreign, cash: Straits, £102 17s 6d to £104 7s 6d; Australian, £104 to £104 10s; three months' Straits, £105 5s to £105 15s.

BIRMINGHAM TRADE.—There was a large attendance on Change, and a fairly good amount of business transacted. The steady improvement which has taken place of late in several departments seemed to be generally maintained, though transactions have been restricted, pending the quarterly meeting. Marked bars were in good request at £7, and there was more than an average demand for common sheets at from £6 5s to £6 7s 6d. The pig iron trade is firm.

BRADFORD TRADE.—The market has not suffered as much as might have been expected by the recent large failures. It is, indeed, a healthy influence to have cleared away unsound traders. There is still a good deal of natural caution, but holders of wool are very firm, and as the consumption both of English and Botany wools is large, buyers have no alternative but to pay the price. This firmness in the raw material naturally makes spinners very firm, but even late quotations do not weave satisfactory profits. Foreign merchants are trying hard for small concessions, but in vain. There is really a fairly good demand now, though individual purchasers are small both for single and twofold yarns. The piece trade is healthy, soft fabrics prevailing, and machinery and labour are well employed.

GLASGOW IRON.—Market steady. Moderate business at 41s 4½d to 41s 7½d cash; 41s 7½d, 41s 9d month; buyers, 41s 6d cash, 41s 9d month; sellers near. Middlesbrough done at 34s 5d cash, 34s 9d month; buyers at these prices, sellers ½d more. Hematite—Buyers, 44s 3d cash, 44s 6d month; sellers 3d dearer.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—Sales of the day, 8,000 bales; on speculation and for export, 2,000. American low middling and upwards, 1-16d higher. East Indian firm. Egyptian unchanged. Peruvian rough in moderate request, which is freely met at the quotations. Smooth unchanged. Middling Upland, 5⅞d; ditto Orleans, 6d; fair Pernam, 5⅞d; ditto Brown Egyptian, 5¾d; fair Dhollerah, 4d; good ditto, 4⅜d; fair Oomra, 4 1-16d; good ditto, 4 [illegible]. Futures steady.

CORK CORN.—61 cwt red wheat, 6s 6d to 6s 8d; 610 cwt barley, 5s to 7s; 2,715 cwt black oats, 6s 6d to 7s 4d; 512 cwt white oats, 5s to 5s 3d.

MANCHESTER CORN.—Trade has been inactive throughout the week, at prices tending in favour of the buyers. The market to-day is firmer in sympathy with American advices, and a fair business transpired in most articles. Wheat brought late rates. Flour shows no quotable alteration. Peas and beans steady. Oats easier. Maize since last Thursday has given way 1d to 2d per cental.

BRISTOL CATTLE.—With only moderate supply of beef, trade was slow, at 50s to 58s per cwt. Sheep were below the average in number, and realised 7d to 8½d. Bacon pigs made 8s 6d; porkers, 9s 6d. About 2,000 store cattle were offered at late rates, but all were not sold.

CHESTER CATTLE.—There was a large supply of store stock, with good attendance of buyers. Plenty of business was transacted, at higher prices. Quotations: Best milch cows, £14 to £21; in-calf heifers, £11 to £19; barrens, £12; two-year-old heifers, £8 to £9; stirks, £4 to £6; bullocks, £10 to £14. Sheep—Fats were well-filled; trade was generally brisk, and advanced prices were obtained. Best fat sheep, [illegible]; wethers, 35s to 45s; ewes, 21s to 47s each.

CHESTER HORSE.—At the monthly horse market to-day there was an average supply of horses, and sellers found a good inquiry for anything of the better class, either for team or trap purposes. Prices generally were about the same as last fair, although in some few instances an advance was obtained. Best cart horses, £50 to £60; seconds, £35 to £40; trap horses and cobs, £25 to £35.

CORK BUTTER.—Ordinary—Firsts, 94s; seconds, 82s; thirds, 68s; fourths, 72s. Kegs—Firsts, 91s; seconds, 80s. Mild-cured firkins—Fine, 98s; mild, 89s. In market, 1,378 firkins 2 kegs (100 mild).

PRODUCE MARKETS—THURSDAY.

SUGAR.—The market was again quiet to-day for cane kinds, but the sales made were without change, while beetroot opened steadily at yesterday's rates, viz., 14s, plus ¼ per cent., for Oct., and 13s 9d, plus ¼, for Nov.-Dec., f. o. b., but closed flatly at barely the above rates. In the refined market the demand was slow, excepting for fine kinds of pieces, which realised full rates, while foreign sorts were quiet at late rates.

COFFEE.—Foreign kinds (of which the auctions almost entirely consisted) went off well at full rates to occasionally ½s advance for the finer kinds. 1,678 bags were mostly sold at 73s to 77s 6d for good ordinary to fine; of 240 bags Costa Rica, with good middling grey at 80s 6d to 86s 6d, and middling greenish to good middling hard grey new Grenada at 79s 6d to 84s, with good and fine coloury at 85s to 91s. The latest quotations of fair Channel Rio were 69s Oct., 69s 6d Nov., 69s 6d Dec., 69s Jan.-Feb., and 68s 6d March-April.

RICE.—Firm, and sales of two cargoes of about 4,500 tons field Siam, Oct.-Dec., have been made at 9s 4d, open charter.

COTTON.—Steady market, without change for East India kinds.

JUTE.—Very firm market, and about 2,000 bales sold for arrival in London and Dundee, on a ¼ and ⅛ basis, the greater part being to the latter port, at £16 6d for ord. J O, Sept.-Nov.

OILS.—Linseed firm without change, at £19 5s for pipes landed, and £19 15s Hull. Rape was steady, at £27 to £27 5s for brown on spot, and £28 to £28 10s for refined. Cotton was firm, at £19 15s 6d to £19 15s for crude export, and £21 15s to £22 for refined. Turpentine was quiet, at 33s 6d for American spirit on spot, 33s 6d to 33s 9d Oct.-Dec., and 31s 9d Jan.-April. Petroleum was very quiet, at 6½d to 6¾d for American on spot, and 6¼d for Russian on spot.

TEA.—Messrs. Layton and Co. report, under date Sept. 27, as follows: "This week's sales comprised a total of 34,517 packages, divided as follows: 27,614 packages Indian, 5,970 packages Ceylon, and 884 packages Java. The auctions of Indian opened flatly early in the week, the medium and common grades showing a slight further reaction in value; subsequently, however, the tone became firmer, and the market closes about on a par with prices current last week, finest qualities selling with good competition, the supply being limited. Ceylon growths have been readily taken throughout at fully previous quotations, and the small quantity of Java tea was disposed of at steady rates."

AUCTION SUMMARY—THIS DAY.

S. S. CLARK and Son, at two, at the Mart, leasehold properties, Bryanston-square, Baker-street.—HEAPS, SON, and REEVE, at one, at 36, Westminster Bridge-road, lease, vans, cart, &c.—H. MANN, LOWRY, and Co., at seven, at Welsh Harp, Hendon, leasehold property.—J. C. PLATT, at 5, Rockley-road, W., furniture.—W. WHITELEY, at two, at 16, Notting-hill-terrace, W., furniture.—FURBER, PRICE, and FURBER, at twelve, at 171, Albany-street, N.W., furniture.—MOSS and JAMESON, at twelve, at 77, Chancery-lane, furniture.—MESSRS. [illegible], at eleven, at 5, Crookham-road, Parson's-green, furniture.—TOOTH and TOOTH, at twelve, at 187, Oxford-street, furniture.—MANSELL and ROWE, at 44, Gipsy-hill, Norwood, furniture.—H. W. SMITH and FOSS, at one, at Bedford House, Croydon, furniture.—CHESTERTON and SONS, at one, at 3, Phillimore-gardens, furniture.—CLADWICK and Co., at twelve, at 25, St. Martin's-lane, furniture.—D. YOUNG, at one, at 60, South Lambeth-road, furniture.—J. C. STEVENS, at 12.30, at 38, King-street, W.C., scientific property.—H. WARD, at twelve, at Edgware-road Repository, horses.—Mr. RYMILL, at Barbican Repository, horses.—W. G. GUTHRIE, at one, at Great Northern Repository Cattle Market, N., cobs and ponies.—W. and F. C. BONHAM, at six, at 85, Oxford-street, furniture.—DEBENHAM, TEWSON, and Co., at twelve, at The Oaks, Woodmansterne, live stock.—DEBENHAM, STORR, and SONS, at twelve, at King-street, W.C., apparel.—MARSHALL and Co., at 6.30, at Hyde-lane, furniture.

LAW NOTICES—THIS DAY.

BANKRUPTCY.—At the BANKRUPTCY COURT, Lincoln's Inn-fields, before Mr. REGISTRAR HAZLITT, in Chambers, in Room 21.—Applications, Nos. 15: W. Lusty, at 11—R. G. Keogh, at 11. Petition, at 11. Petitions (5), at 11½. Petitions (3), at 12. Petitions (5), at 12½.—DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF OFFICIAL RECEIVER.—Meetings of Creditors.—At the BANKRUPTCY-BUILDINGS, Portugal-street—First meetings: H. F. Cox, at 11—Webb and Sweeting, at 11. Adjourned first meeting: A. Bird, at 11½.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

	Miles open. 1888.	Miles open. 1887.	Receipts. 1888.	Receipts. 1887.
Buenos Ayres Great Southern, Sept. 21	550	532	£21008	£21807
Cntl. Uruguay of Monte Video, Sept. 22	190	190	4805	3468

The Christmas term of the Royal College of Music opened on the 26th inst. Forty-three new pupils entered, making a net increase of thirty-one, and raising the whole number to 250.

THE NAVY.—The Lords of the Admiralty have conferred the navigating officer's naval pension of £50 a year on Captain John Richards, in succession to the late Staff-Commander John Garner. At the Admiralty yesterday the following appointments were announced: Lieutenants—Charles Glover W. Aylen, to the Monarch (to date 2nd inst.); Richard Burton Abdy, to the Britannia (to date 27th inst.); William Henry Arnold, to the Excellent, additional (to date 29th inst.). Inspector of Machinery—William Castle, to the Hibernia, additional (to date Nov. 2). Chief Engineer—Francis James Moore, to the Excellent, additional (to date 29th inst.). Engineer—William John Bevan, to the Urgent, additional (to date 27th inst.). Gunners—William Branch, to the Plucky (to date 27th inst.); Richard Skuse, to the Shannon, Jeremiah Neil, to the Inconstant (both to date Oct. 12). Boatswain—John Read, to the Seahorse (to date 27th inst.).

NEW RUPTURE APPLIANCES.—Sufferers may save themselves a lifetime of discomfort and suffering by being properly fitted with a perfect appliance. Examination free by a most experienced and skilled surgeon at Harness' Electropathic Establishment, 52, Oxford-street, London, W. (corner of Rathbone-place). Note only address, and call to-day if possible. Pamphlet free.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Moeder's Hire System for Furnishing is the original and best, and was founded by him A.D. 1868. All others, all the world over, are imitations, no matter by what name they are advertised. Terms, post free, and particulars apply—248, 249, and 250, Tottenham-court-road, W. Furnish direct from the manufacturer, from £10 to £10,000.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth; it relieves the little sufferer at once, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is perfectly harmless, and very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.—[ADVT.]

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NEWMARKET NOTES.

Another long day was witnessed at Newmarket, the card for a second time comprising nine events. If a less quantity of sport would have been preferred the surroundings were absolutely perfect, and since Tuesday the weather has been of the most delightful character. An effect, however, of the hot days and cold nights has been to materially harden the ground, and this may be the reason why Minting is stopped in his work. The chances of his being seen at the post for the Cambridgeshire are now very remote, and if that should turn out the case we doubtless saw the last of him on a racecourse when he secured the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot from a solitary and moderate antagonist. His rapid retreat in the market has favoured Danbydale, Mamia, and Bismarck, and just at present there seems far more trade upon the Cambridgeshire than the Cesarewitch. For the latter handicap, Traylos has experienced another slight relapse, and he leaves Kenilworth in what may be only temporary possession of the chief market honours. The racing began quietly, as the Grand Duke Michael Stakes was reduced to a match between Sheen and Nina. The former looked a good thing on paper, and having won in a canter, he was inquired about for the Cambridgeshire, although it may here be stated that he fulfils a prize engagement, in the Newmarket Derby, at the Second October meeting. A very common lot contested the Double Trial Plate, and the best of them proved to be Agnes Hewitt, who was afterwards sold to Mr. R. Sherwood for 460 guineas. The small party of six for the October Handicap included the first and second of last year—St. Helen and Theodore. They played moderate parts on this occasion, and from the Bushes the Great Eastern winner, Wise Man, literally had tons in hand. Although his penalty was cut down by the apprentices' allowance, he did not start at less than 4 to 1, the favourites being Kingfisher and Theodore. Such a complete display of handicap superiority is seldom witnessed, and what is more, it will require some wiping out. The Selling Stakes hardly demands notice, and there was not a great deal of interest to be extracted from the Forty-First Triennial. Cherry Bounce, who started a red hot favourite on the strength of her second to Sweetbriar at Goodwood, cut up poorly, and she was beaten from pillar to post by Ormus, whose latest credentials consisted of a bad third to Laureate and L'Avare in the First Nursery. He is a neat little colt by Bend Or, out of Dourance, and probably prefers an easy course. The Scurry Nursery was a tedious affair, and during the delay of close upon half an hour, the original second favourite, Symphony, who had run well at Derby, received some rough usage and retired to double figures. In the meanwhile, Corbeille, trained for Mr. Hammond by Joseph Cannon, shortened in price until she became an odds-on chance with Lucy Long in second demand. Corbeille was not one of the quickest off the mark, and, after getting to the front inside the rails, she gave way again to Lucy Long, and succumbed by a couple of lengths. The pair that had to concede a lot of weight in the Snailwell Stakes, Master Bill and Claribelle, ruled both the market and the race, and to prove that there was merit in the filly's performance on Tuesday, she made a dead heat in the last stride; a division was agreed upon, and Claribelle should be again seen in winning colours before the end of the season. With Orbit, Caerlaverock, and Irgunder running at even weights in the Third Zetland Biennial, form pointed in the most unmistakable way to the Kingsclere chesnut. Still the second-class three-year-olds are just now as puzzling as they well could be, and in a moderately run race Caerlaverock managed to win from Orbit by three parts of a length. During the progress of the contest there was a hint spread in the enclosures that Caerlaverock should have carried 7lb extra for having won each heat of this Biennial last year, the one at Stockbridge, and the other at Newmarket. After some discussion on the point, John Porter lodged an objection, which was quickly declared fatal, so that Lord Zetland's ill-luck in this respect was continued in a very aggravating form. There was more excitement in connection with this affair at the top of the town than over the Rutland Plate, and the bookmakers hardly did themselves justice when another Kingsclere candidate, Miguel, disposed of two solid favourites in Testator and Arquebus. The winner, the property of Mr. John Gretton, is by Fernandez—Cream Cheese, and this was his maiden appearance. To-morrow the wind-up will be a light one, and my selections are: GREVILLE for the Plate of 100 Guineas (R.M.), WHITEBOY or RINGLET for the Selling Nursery, EXTORTION for the Selling Plate for Two-year-olds, LAUREATE or EL DORADO for the Rous Memorial Stakes, BENBURB for the St. Leger Stakes, and HELMSLEY for the Moulton Handicap.

Newmarket, Thursday Night. HOTSPUR.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS AND STARTING PRICES.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.

RACE.	HORSE.	RIDER.	PRICE.
Grand Duke Michael Stakes (2)	Sheen	T. Cannon	30 to 100
Double Trial Plate (6)	Agnes Hewitt	E. Martin	5 to 2
Newmarket October Handicap (6)	Wise Man	Bowen	4 to 1
Selling Stakes (2)	Fastness	Rickaby	Evens
Triennial Produce Stakes (5)	Ormus	T. Cannon	5 to 1
Scurry Nursery Stakes (12)	Lucy Long	G. Barrett	100 to 15
Snailwell Stakes (8)	*Master Bill *Claribelle	J. Watts Robinson	Evens 5 to 2
Zetland Biennial Post Stakes (3)	†Orbit	T. Cannon	2 to 5
Rutland Plate (4)	Miguel	T. Cannon	4 to 1

* Dead heat, stakes divided.
† Caerlaverock won, but was disqualified.
[The figures in parentheses indicate the number of starters.]

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.

THURSDAY.

The GRAND DUKE MICHAEL STAKES of 25 sovs each, with 150 added; for three-yr-olds; colts, 8st 10lb; fillies, 8st 7lb; with penalties and allowances; the second saved stake; entrance 4 sovs. A.F. (1 mile 2 furlongs). 11 subs.
Prince Soltykoff's Sheen, by Hampton—Radiancy, 8st 10lb (T. Cannon) 1
Duke of Hamilton's Nina, 8st 7lb (G. Barrett) 2
(Winner trained by Jennings, sen.)
Betting—100 to 30 on Sheen.
Sheen held a clear lead throughout, and won in a canter by four lengths.

The DOUBLE TRIAL PLATE of 200 sovs, for two-yr-olds; colts, 8st 10lb; fillies, 8st 7lb; with penalties and allowances; entrance 5 sovs. Rous Course (5 furlongs).
Mr. J. Corlett's Agnes Hewitt, by Pero Gomez—Brown Agnes, 7st 12lb (£200) (E. Martin) 1
Mr. W. M. Redfern's Medoc, 8st 1lb (£200) (Warne) 2
Mr. A. B. Carr's Midge, 7st 12lb (£200) (Wall) 3
Mr. T. Chaloner's Bruit d'Or, 7st 7lb (allowed 5lb) (£200) (R. Chaloner) 0
Mr. Fawcett's Fatima, 7st 12lb (£200) (G. Barrett) 0
Mr. T. Jennings's Cochin China, 7st 12lb (£200) (Nuttall) 0
(Winner trained by Martin.)
Betting—5 to 2 agst Agnes Hewitt, 3 to 1 agst Midge, 4 to 1 agst Medoc, 6 to 1 agst Fatima, and 100 to 15 agst Cochin China.
Bruit d'Or on the left cut out the work from Fatima and Agnes Hewitt, with Medoc next, to the Bushes, where Agnes Hewitt drew to the front, and won by three-quarters of a length; three lengths separated second and third. Fatima was fourth, and Bruit d'Or last.

The NEWMARKET OCTOBER HANDICAP of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 400 added; the sweepstake to be divided between the first and second, the forfeits to go to the fund, and no entrance; winner extra.—A.F. (1 mile and 2 furlongs, straight). 20 subs.
Sir R. Jardine's Wise Man, by Wisdom—Sweet Jessie, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb (inc 10lb ex) (allowed 5lb) (Bowen) 1
Mr. Humby's Kingfisher, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb (car 7st 8lb) (G. Barrett) 2
Mr. T. Valentine's St. Helen, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb (Mullen) 3
Mr. Fairie's Sorrento, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb (car 8st 11lb) (T. Loates) 0
Mr. J. Lowther's King Monmouth, 5 yrs, 8st 5lb (Rickaby) 0
Mr. A. Hanson's Theodore, 5 yrs, 8st 2lb (F. Barrett) 0
(Winner trained by J. Dawson.)
Betting—5 to 2 agst Kingfisher, 11 to 4 agst Theodore, 4 to 1 agst Wise Man, 7 to 2 agst St. Helen, 5 to 1 agst King Monmouth, and 10 to 1 agst Sorrento.
Wise Man on the left took the lead at starting and made the running, closely followed by St. Helen and Sorrento, with Kingfisher on the right well up, and Theodore last. When nearing the Bushes Theodore and Sorrento were done with, and Wise Man drawing right away with the race in hand won in a common canter by thirty lengths; Kingfisher, pulling up, was second, and St. Helen third. Sorrento was fourth, and Theodore last.

A SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 150 added; weight for age; the winner to be sold for 100 sovs; entrance 3 sovs. Rous Course (5 furlongs).
Lord Bradford's Fastness, by Retreat—Blue Ridge, 3 yrs, 8st 9lb (Rickaby) 1
Mr. Cleveland's Westgate, aged, 9st (Watts) 2
(Winner trained by Wadlow.)
Betting—Evens on Fastness.
Fastness waited for half the journey, and then drew to the front and won by half a length. The winner was sold to Mr. Bird for 100 guineas.

The FIRST YEAR of the FORTY-FIRST TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 300 added and 50 sovs for the nominator of the winner, for two-yr-olds; colts, 8st; fillies, 8st 11lb; winners extra; the second received 10 per cent. and the third 5 per cent. on the whole stake; entrance 3 sovs. T.Y.C.
Duke of Westminster's Ormus, by Bend Or—Dourance, 9st (T. Cannon) 1
Prince Soltykoff's Cherry Bounce, 8st 11lb (Robinson) 2
Lord Zetland's c by Uncas—Ellangowan, 9st (Watts) 3
Mr. R. H. Combe's Peggotty, 8st 11lb (Rickaby) 0
Lord Lascelles's Bahadur, 9st (F. Barrett) 0
(Winner trained by Porter.)
Betting—6 to 4 on Cherry Bounce, 5 to 1 agst Ormus, and 100 to 8 agst Bahadur and Ellangowan colt.
Ormus jumped off in front of Cherry Bounce and the Ellangowan colt, and making all the running won easily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third. Peggotty was last throughout.

The SCURRY NURSERY STAKES (handicap) of 5 sovs each, with 100 added, for two-yr-olds; winners extra; entrance 3 sovs. Last five furlongs of D.M.
Mr. Deacon's Lucy Long, by Kisber—Vicar's Daughter, 7st 8lb (G. Barrett) 1
Mr. J. Hammond's Corbeille, 7st 9lb (T. Loates) 2
Lord Gerard's Parvenu, 8st 12lb (Blake) 3
Lord Rodney's Philip Augustus, 8st 6lb (Robinson) 0
Lord Bradford's Stanley, 7st 12lb (car. 8st 1lb) (Rickaby) 0
Gen. O. Williams's Symphony, 7st 10lb (S. Loates) 0
Mr. Renfrew's Dover, 7st 6lb (Harrison) 0
Mr. W. S. Martin's Alured, 7st 7lb (Calder) 0
Mr. Maitland's Gaillard II., 7st 2lb (allowed 5lb) (W. Archer) 0
Mr. Ferguson's Avarice II., 7st 4lb (J. Woodburn) 0
Lord Spencer's f by Theologian—Miss McLeod, 7st 3lb (M. Cannon) 0
Mr. T. Jennings, jun.'s, f by Hampton—Lady Kars, 6st 12lb (F. Peake) 0
(Winner trained by Waugh.)
Betting—11 to 10 on Corbeille, 100 to 15 agst Lucy Long, 100 to 9 agst Symphony, 100 to 8 agst Philip Augustus and Avarice II., 20 to 1 agst Lady Kars filly.
A long delay occurred, and when the flag fell Gaillard II. cut out the work, followed by Avarice II. and Corbeille, with Lucy Long next, and Symphony, who got off badly, last. So they ran until a quarter of a mile from home, when Corbeille drew to the front, followed by Lucy Long, who shot out fifty yards from home and won easily by two lengths; a bad third. Philip Augustus was fourth, Avarice II. fifth, Lady Kars filly sixth, and Dover last.

The SNAILWELL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for two-yr-olds; colts, 8st 10lb; fillies, 8st 7lb; with penalties and allowances; entrance 3 sovs. Rous Course (5 furlongs). 25 entries.
Mr. Abington's Master Bill, by Carnelion—Sword Knot, 8st 10lb (car 8st 11lb) (J. Watts) †
Lord Rodney's Claribelle, by Uncas or Beaudesert—Grisette, 8st 7lb (Robinson) †
Lord Rosslyn's Ladybird, 7st 6lb (£500) (J. Woodburn) 3
Mr. C. Allerton's Barbaran, 7st 6lb (£500) (T. Loates) 0
Mr. Douglas Baird's Cladpole, 8st (£500) (Warne) 0
Mr. H. E. Beddington's Jolly Tar, 7st 9lb (£500) (M. Cannon) 0
Lord Gerard's Buckrose, 7st 9lb (£500) (G. Barrett) 0
Mr. T. Jennings's George, 7st 4lb (allowed 5lb) (£500) (Gamage) 0
(Claribelle trained by Jewitt, Master Bill by Jarvis).
Betting—Evens on Master Bill, 5 to 2 agst Claribelle, 100 to 12 agst Cladpole, 100 to 8 agst Barbaran, and 100 to 8 agst Buckrose.
Ladybird cut out the work from Master Bill on the left, and Jolly Tar in the centre, with Claribelle on the right, next to the Bushes, where Master Bill took up the running, and looked all over a winner until the last few strides, when he was challenged by Claribelle, who made a dead heat; a bad third. Jolly Tar was fourth, George fifth, and Buckrose last. The stakes were divided.

The SECOND YEAR of the THIRD ZETLAND BIENNIAL POST STAKES of 100 sovs each, 25 ft; for three-yr-olds; colts, 8st 12lb; fillies, 8st 9lb; winners extra. A.F. (1 mile 2 furlongs). 6 subs.
Duke of Westminster's Orbit, by Bend Or—Fair Alice, 8st 12lb (T. Cannon) 1
Duke of Beaufort's Irgunder, 8st 12lb (G. Barrett) 2
Lord Zetland's Caerlaverock, 8st 12lb (J. Watts) disq.
(Winner trained by Porter.)
Betting—2 to 5 on Orbit, 3 to 1 agst Caerlaverock, and 100 to 8 agst Irgunder.
Orbit made the running, followed left and right by Irgunder and Caerlaverock, into the Abingdon Mile bottom, when Irgunder was beaten, and Caerlaverock, getting the best of a good race with Orbit, won by three-quarters of a length; one length between second and third. The winner was objected to for carrying the wrong weight, and, the objection being sustained, he was disqualified, and the race awarded to Orbit.

The RUTLAND PLATE of 350 sovs, by subscription of 20 sovs each, 15 ft, the remainder from the fund, for two-yr-olds; colts, 8st 10lb; fillies, 8st 7lb; winners extra; second saved stake. Criterion course (6 furlongs). 15 subs.
Mr. J. Gretton's Miguel, by Fernandez—Cream Cheese, 8st 10lb (T. Cannon) 1
Lord Durham's Testator, 8st 13lb (Rickaby) 2
Duke of Beaufort's Arquebus, 8st 13lb (G. Barrett) 3
Mr. Baird's Roslin, 8st 10lb (Warne) 0
(Winner trained by Porter.)
Betting—5 to 4 agst Testator, 100 to 60 agst Arquebus, 4 to 1 agst Miguel, and 10 to 1 agst Roslin.
Roslin showed the way from Miguel and Testator, to the Red Post, where Miguel drew out, followed by Testator. A fine race ensued, the verdict being a head in favour of Miguel; a bad third.

LATEST BETTING ON THE COURSE.

CESAREWITCH.

600 to 100 agst Kenilworth (o)
100 to 14 — Traylos (t & off)
10 to 1 — Acme (t & off)
12 to 1 — Tenebreuse (t f)
500 to 30 — Rêve d'Or (t & o)
20 to 1 — Polydor (off)
20 to 1 — Oliver Twist (t)
20 to 1 agst Decision (t)
22 to 1 — Matin Bell (off; 25 to 1 w)
50 to 1 — The Cob (off)
50 to 1 — Button Park (o)
100 to 1 — Latania (off)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

100 to 12 agst Danbydale (t & off; after 8 to 1 t)
10 to 1 — Mamia (t & off)
100 to 7 — Friar's Balsam (off; after 500 to 30 laid)
500 to 35 — Minting (t)
1000 to 70 — Gallinule (t)
500 to 30 agst Bismarck (t)
1000 to 60 — Veracity (t)
1000 to 50 — Sheen (t)
25 to 1 — Traylos (t)
33 to 1 — Polydor (off)
33 to 1 — Enterprise (off)
40 to 1 — Theodore (off, after October Handicap)
500 to 100 agst Danbydale and Mamia coupled (taken)

BETTING AT SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS AFTER RACING.

CESAREWITCH.

625 to 100 agst Kenilworth (off)
100 to 14 — Traylos (off)
1000 to 60 — Rêve d'Or (o, 20 to 1 wanted)
20 to 1 agst Polydor (t)
20 to 1 — Matin Bell (t)
20 to 1 — Decision (t)
1000 to 30 — Phil (off)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

100 to 12 agst Danbydale (off, after 1000 to 120 taken)
650 to 100 — Mamia (t three times)
1000 to 60 agst Bismarck (taken twice)
1000 to 60 — Veracity (off)
25 to 1 — Minting (off)

BETTING AT THE SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS—10.45 P.M.

CESAREWITCH.

6 to 1 agst Kenilworth (off; 13 to 2 t)
100 to 14 — Traylos (off)
10 to 1 — Tenebreuse (t and off)
1100 to 100 — Acme (t twice, after 1200 to 100 and 13 to 1 had been laid)
1000 to 60 — Polydor (t three times)
500 to 30 — Decision (t)
20 to 1 — Rêve d'Or (off)
1000 to 35 — Cotillon (t three times, after 1000 to 30 and 2000 to 100 taken)
2000 to 60 — Tomasso (t)
1000 to 30 — White Flag (off)
40 to 1 — Phil (t)
40 to 1 — Benburb (off)
40 to 1 — Button Park (off)
40 to 1 — Admiral Benbow (off)
40 to 1 — The Cob (off)
50 to 1 — Governor Waller (t; after 1000 to 15 laid)
400 to 30 — Taylor's lot (t; after 750 to 100 t)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

100 to 12 agst Danbydale (t & o)
9 to 1 — Mamia (off)
100 to 8 — Bismarck (t & o)
100 to 8 agst Gallinule (off)
20 to 1 — Sheen (off)
25 to 1 — Minting (off)

11.0 P.M.

CESAREWITCH.

625 to 100 agst Kenilworth (t twice)
15 to 2 — Traylos (off, after 8 to 1 to £75 laid)
1000 to 90 — Acme (t)
1000 to 40 — Cotillon (t)
400 to 10 — White Flag (t)
600 to 500 on Kenilworth beating Traylos (laid)

PROGRAMME FOR THIS DAY—FRIDAY.

[The letter "a" is prefixed to horses which have arrived or are trained here.]

1.0.—A PLATE of 105 sovs for two-yr-olds, 7st 4lb; three, 8st 4lb; four and upwards, 10st; winner to be sold for 300 sovs. R.M.

	Yrs		Yrs		Yrs
aZampa, by Beatitude—Maid of Saragossa	2	aBanter	4	aLeonardo	2
		aForest Dancer	3	aJolly Tar	2
		aMidge	2	aGreville	2

1.30.—A SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs; winners 5lb, of a handicap 10lb extra; the winner to be sold for 300 sovs. Rous Course (5 furlongs).

	st lb		st lb		st lb
aExtortion	8 12	aRinglet	8 1	aNeedles	7 8
aGrouse	8 9	aItalian Girl	8 0	aContent	7 4
aCecil	8 7	aAlapaloo	7 9	aSpoliation	7 0
aWhiteboy	8 6				

2.0.—A SELLING PLATE of 105 sovs, for two-yr-olds; colts, 9st; fillies, 8st 11lb; winner to be sold for 100 sovs. Last 5 furlongs of Ab. M.

aRed Duck	aMadcap, by Prince—Harebell	aDoreuse
aTrundle Hill		aBonnet Laird
aNeta	aHolman	aBoule d'Or
aExtortion		

2.30.—The ROUS MEMORIAL STAKES of 15 sovs each, 5 ft (to the Rous Memorial Fund), with 500 added (400 to the winner and 100 for the nominator of the winner), for two-yr-olds; colts, 8st 10lb; fillies, 8st 7lb; winners of 500 sovs at any one time 5lb extra; the second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes; any surplus entrances over the added money will be divided between the second and third. Rous Course (5 furlongs).

aThe Wraith	Gay Reveller	Miss Dollar
Yvelaine	Black Duchess	Nellie
Mandarine	Cowrie	aWenonah
aScottish Fusilier	aGulliver (5lb ex)	Keswick
aFlorence St. John	aCeril	Ffynest
aLaureate	Phantasy	aEl Dorado (5lb ex)
Winnie	aSiagoul	aWhitethroat
aEvergreen	aStold (5lb ex)	aRepentance
Carva	aCherry Bounce	aPapyrus
Lord George	King of the Ridge	aBrackley.
aMaynooth	aGlory Smitten	

3.0.—The ST. LEGER STAKES of 25 sovs each, with 150 added, for three-yr-olds; colts, 8st 10lb; and fillies, 8st 7lb; winner of the Epsom Derby or Doncaster St. Leger or Grand Prix de Paris to carry 7lb, of the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket, Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot, or the Oaks, Prix du Jockey Club, or Prix de Diane 5lb, of any two of the above stakes 12lb extra; maidens allowed 7lb; second horse to receive 50 sovs, and third to save stake.

	st lb		st lb		st lb
aPippin	8 10	aToscano	8 10	aJustinian	8 3
aZoophyte	8 10	aBenburb	8 3	aBerey	8 3

3.30.—The MOULTON HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, with 100 added; winners of a handicap 7lb extra; Criterion Course (6 furlongs).

	Yrs st lb		Yrs st lb		Yrs st lb
aRejected, The	4 9 5	aPatchouli	5 7 2	aSky	6 6 12
aSweetheart	4 8 4	aA Life's Mistake	3 7 0	aHelmsley	3 6 10
aGrandison	4 8 1	aThe Pen-man	5 7 0	aThe Tyke	4 6 0
aLifra	4 7 11			aFiasco	4 6 0
aGautby	3 7 2	aDiavolo	4 6 13	aBlackpool	3 6 0

ARRIVALS.

In addition to those trained here, the following horses have arrived:

Arquebus	Fretwork	Ormuz	Sky Pilot
Benburb	Irgunder	Ossory	Stanley
Cumaea	Jolly Tar	Renown	Ste. Agatha
Devil's Dance	Kingfisher	Rêve d'Or	St. Helen
Devonian	Miguel	Rydal	Stour and Avon
Dornoch	Miss M'Leod	Seclusion	Whistle Jacket
Extortion	filly	Shrew (The)	White Throat
Fastness	Orbit	Simonda	

LATEST SCRATCHINGS.

ROUS MEMORIAL STAKES.—Dare Bleu, Certamen, Royal Oak, Benbow, Eva colt, Santa Monica, Kettlebury, Porlock, Seclusion.
ST. LEGER STAKES.—Field Rat, Chaplet colt, Ossory.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.

The LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP of 1,000 sovs (a handicap), by subscription of 25 sovs each, 15 ft and 5 guineas only if declared; second to receive 50 sovs; winners after publication of the weights of any two races or of one value 200 sovs, or of a handicap of any value to carry 5lb, of a handicap value 300 sovs or of any race value 500 sovs 7lb, of two handicaps of any value or of one value 400 sovs 10lb extra; the winner of the Jockey Club Cup, 1888, excepted from all the foregoing penalties, but to carry, if handicapped at less, a weight if a three-yr-old or a weight if above that age to be specified on the publication of the handicap, such weight being subject to raising under Rule 10 (ii.), and if also the winner of a handicap value 250 sovs 5lb additionally to any other weight. Cup Course (1 mile and 3 furlongs). 50 subs.

	Yrs		Yrs		Yrs
Astrologer	3	Tommy Tittlemouse	6	Polydor	3
St. John	3	Assiduity	4	Ham	3
Laceo	3	Acme	5	Theodore	5
Satiety	3	Attila	4	Brio	3
Devote	3	Fosler	6	Cotillon	3
Sandal	3	Zanzibar	6	Tendina	3
Traylos	3	Eiridspord	3	Neapolis	3
Lady Rosebery	3	Latania	3	Arrandale	3
Fallow Chat	3	Benburb	3	Sorrento	4
Goldseeker	3	Rêve d'Or	4	Ashplant	3
Bismarck	3	Stourhead	3	Kinsky	3
Danbydale	3	Ingram	3	Mamia	3
Frank	3	Orbit	3	Gallinule	3
Penrhyn, by Macgregor—Miss Penhill	6	Ossory	3	Althorp	3
Aureoline	3	Candlemas	3	Silkminster	3
		Kingfisher	4	Theodolite	3
		Fullerton	3	Certus	3
				Le Caissier (paid)	5

H. Hall attended before the Stewards of the Jockey Club yesterday evening at Newmarket in reference to the complaint concerning the running of Quartus, but no decision was come to in the matter.

HORSES STRUCK OUT OF THEIR ENGAGEMENTS.—On Sept. 21, at 9.0 a.m., yearling filly by Uncas—Lady Mortimer, out of all engagements; yearling filly by Camballo—Pomona, out of all engagements, except Champion Foal Stakes at Derby Second Summer Meeting, 1889. Sept. 22, at 9.0 a.m., Tommy Tittlemouse and Frapotel, out of all handicaps for which weights have appeared; Anarch, out of Newmarket engagements. Sept. 26, at 9.0 a.m., Cissy, out of all engagements; Sky Pilot, out of Allaged Trial Plate, Newmarket First October Meeting; Tyrant, Goodthorpe, George Patrick, Apeme, and Horse-Mint, out of Newmarket First October Meeting engagements; Hermia and Aggie, out of Hamilton Park engagements; at 4.45 p.m., Bellini, out of all engagements, 1888. Sept. 25, at 9.0 a.m., Le Caissier, out of all engagements; all Mr. W. J. Legh's horses, out of Newmarket First October Meeting engagements; Carmine, out of Forty-first Triennial Stakes, Newmarket First October Meeting; The Knight, out of First Nursery Handicap, Newmarket First October Meeting; Queen of Sheba and Blackpool, out of all engagements in Sir R. Jardine's name.

BLOOD STOCK SALE AT NEWMARKET.—Of the twenty-three lots offered yesterday by Messrs. Tattersall in the Park Paddocks two-thirds were returned unsold. A bay yearling filly, sister to Florence, which was sent up by the Hinnington Stud, was bought by Captain Machell for 1,000 guineas, and this was the only high price reached.

MAORI FOOTBALL TEAM.

The Maori team of Rugby footballers arrived at Tilbury in the Orient steamship Cuzco, yesterday morning, and afterwards left for Fenchurch-street, on their way to the Greyhound Hotel, at Richmond, where they will be quartered for the present. The team, which numbers twenty-five, is under the captaincy of Mr. Joe Warbrick, who has played football since he was fifteen years of age, and has taken part in most of the leading fixtures in New Zealand. Unfortunately in his last match he had the misfortune to break his leg, and, although this happened last June, he is still suffering from the effects. He stated yesterday that it would be fully six weeks before he could make his appearance in the team, and then probably only in the minor encounters. The men have their peculiarities, some playing without any shoes, whilst others enter the field with mats over their shoulders. Previous to their departure for England they took part in eleven matches, with most satisfactory results, eight being won, two lost, and one drawn. They are a muscular set of men, tall and heavy, and so far as appearances go they should render a good account of themselves; especially will this be found the case with the forwards. A long and varied programme has been arranged, and it is expected the tour will extend to March of next year. On their return journey it is probable that they will meet the chief clubs of Victoria under Victorian rules. They will practice on the Richmond Athletic Ground, but scarcely expect to get into form by Wednesday next, when they encounter the Surrey team in the opening match of the tour. Appended are the names of the men, whose average weight, it may be mentioned, is about 13st. Three of the players turn the scale at 14st 10lb, 14st 7lb, and 14st 2lb respectively, and several others are within a pound or two of 14st.

W. Anderson, Thames, weight 12st 2lb.
T. Ellison, Poneke, Wellington, 12st 5lb.
Wi Karauria, county Hawke's Bay, 12st 11lb.
R. Maynard, North Shore, 12st 9lb.
W. Nehua, 14st 2lb.
T. Renne Nelson, 11st 2lb.
D. Stewart, Thames, 14st 10lb.
Taare, Hawke's Bay, 11st 10lb.
R. Taiaroa, Dunedin, about 11st 10lb.
George Williams, Poneke, 14st 7lb.
Arthur Warbrick, Matata, 11st 4lb.
G. Wynyard, North Shore, 12st 10lb.
W. Warbrick, Matata, 12st 3lb.
A. Webster, Hokianga, 11st 12lb.
W. Elliott, Grafton, Auckland (half-back), 11st 12lb.
D. Gage, Poneke, Wellington, 11st.
Thimaira ("Smiler"), county Hawke's Bay (half-back), 11st 12lb.
H. Lee, Riverton, 11st 11lb.
C. Madigan, Grafton, 12st 2lb.
E. M'Causland, Gordon, Auckland, 11st.
F. Warbrick, Tauranga (half-back), 11st 3lb.
Joe Warbrick, county Hawke's Bay (captain of the team) (three-quarter back), 11st 12lb.
W. Wynyard (Takapuna), North Shore, 11st 4lb.
Keogh, Dunedin (three-quarter back).
Alfred Warbrick, Matata.

DARING ROBBERY.—Early on Wednesday morning a room in the basement of the Leeds Town Hall, in which stolen property is stored by the police authorities, was broken into by a burglar, who stole several watches and other articles. The room adjoins the police offices and the cells, where the officials are on duty all day.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—Harness' Electropathic Belt and Treatment. Sufferers from nervous exhaustion, brain fag, sleeplessness, rheumatic affections, liver and kidney diseases, ladies' ailments, &c., should write for pamphlet and copies of testimonials (post free). Consultation free, personally or by letter.—Address Mr. C. B. Harness, Consulting Medical Electrician, 52, Oxford-street, London, W. (corner of Rathbone-place).—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Sealskin Garments and Ladies' Furs at half-price. Alaska sealskin Ratteries, £5, £5, and £6 each; sealskin pelerines, from £2, half price, cloaks fur-lined cloaks, £3 and £5. An immense quantity of bear and all kinds of furs, carriage and hearthrugs, fur-lined cloaks, to be sold regardless of cost.—Thomas, Fur Warehouses, 62, 63, Newgate-street, only address.—[ADVT.]

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Perfect health restored by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food for invalids, children, and infants, which cures the most disordered stomachs and bowels, the blood, the nerves, lungs, liver, brain, voice, and breath. In tins at 2s, 3s 6d, 5s, 14s.—Du Barry and Co. (Limited), 77, Regent-street, W. London, and of all Grocers and Chemists.—[ADVT.]

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY—SEPT. 27.

(In the Department of the CHIEF OFFICIAL RECEIVER.)

RE SARAH FREDERICA PORTER-BURRALL.—The receiving order was made against this debtor on Aug. 24, she being described as of 35, Eaton-square, widow.—The summary of accounts and observations of the Official Receiver have just been issued to the creditors. The accounts show unsecured debts £15,858 18s 9d, the asset side of the sheet being blank. A note appended sets out property (half-share of a large and valuable estate at Niagara Falls, State of New York) the value of which is greatly in excess of all liabilities.—From the Official Receiver's observations, it appears that part of this estate was taken over by the New York Government in 1885, and that Mrs. Porter-Burrall has received from them in all £16,000. Her sister, who is the co-proprietor, is insane, and owing, the debtor alleges, to the action of the committee which has charge of her interests, the property has not been so developed as to produce any fixed income for either of its owners. She has raised money on mortgage, and has been treating for a further advance in America of £30,000, which she hopes to obtain. Her failure she attributes immediately to the delay in effecting a loan, and also to the tying up of the American property, a small portion of which would more than pay her debts in full when temporary difficulties of realisation shall be overcome.—The meeting is appointed for Oct. 3.

RE ROBERT FOTHERGILL HARTAS.—The receiving order was made against this debtor on Aug. 29, he being described as of 63, Old Broad-street, stockbroker. The summary of the accounts has just been issued, and shows gross liabilities £17,206 8s 3d, of which £13,841 11s is unsecured, and assets, bad and doubtful book debts, the estimated value of which is left blank. A note is appended setting out that these debts represent differences due from various clients, of which £2,466 have been assigned to a creditor. Proceedings are pending against certain debtors. The Official Receiver observes that the debtor states that he commenced business as a member of the Stock Exchange in 1879 with £500 borrowed money; that he was declared a defaulter in May, 1883, and again in October, 1887; that the creditors under the former failure received from the Official Assignee of the Stock Exchange a dividend of about 11s in the pound, and under the latter failure 8s 4d in the pound, the unpaid balances owing, amounting to £6,832, being included in the above unsecured debts; and that he is now holding a situation as clerk to a stockbroker at a small salary. The unsecured debts also include claims in respect of borrowed moneys amounting to £6,679.—The meeting is appointed for Oct. 4.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MANSION HOUSE.—ALLEGED FORGERY.—*Richard Elford*, a builder, Star-street, Edgware-road, was charged with forging two cheques for £285 and £230 respectively, and also with being in the unlawful possession of eighteen £10 notes on the Gloucester Bank, and thirty-two notes, part of the proceeds of the forgeries.—Mr. Mullens, who prosecuted on behalf of the London Bankers' Association, said that he should only call formal evidence, and then ask for a remand. Witnesses from Cirencester and from Gloucester would have to attend.—Charles Henry Simmons, a youth in the office of Mr. Plumley, stockbroker, Tokenhouse-yard, deposed that on Thursday or Friday the prisoner called at the office, and asked to see Mr. Holland, a clerk, and at the latter's request he changed nine £10 notes on the Gloucester Bank for the accused, and then accompanied him in a cab to the bank of Messrs. Hoare and Co., in Fleet-street. The cashier declined to cash the notes and referred the youth to Lloyd's bank in Lombard-street. There the notes were exchanged, and then at the prisoner's request he went with him to the Bank of England to obtain the money. As the prisoner told him he could use any name he liked, witness wrote that of his employer. Afterwards he cashed nine £10 notes in the same manner. The defendant met a tall man as they left the bank, and he handed him part of the gold.—Mr. Kingdom, manager of the Gloucester Bank, proved that the notes were part of the proceeds of two forged cheques which were cashed on the 20th and the 22nd inst.—The Lord Mayor remanded the prisoner.—The accused applied for bail, saying that the charge would ruin his business. He was not aware that the notes were the proceeds of forgeries.—The Lord Mayor refused the application, remarking that it was a serious charge.

GUILDHALL.—SENDING BAD MEAT TO MARKET.—*Richard Le Fleming Shepherd*, described as a medical practitioner, of Bennington, near Boston, Lincolnshire, was summoned, at the instance of the Commissioners of Sewers, for sending the carcase of a diseased calf to the London Central Market, intending it to be sold for human food.—Mr. Baylis prosecuted, and stated that this was a most unusual case, as the defendant was a medical practitioner. On Aug. 15 the accused had a calf which was taken ill, in consequence of which he had it killed. He then sent for a butcher, who, however, would not buy it, when defendant suggested that he should send it to London in his (the butcher's) name, for him. This he declined to do, whereupon defendant said that he should send it to London himself. He was advised not to do this, but instead of acting upon the advice he sent it to London, accompanied by a note to the London salesman to the effect that it was a Jersey calf which he wanted sold for him. Up to Aug. 14 it had enjoyed good health, but on the 15th it was taken ill; so defendant consulted his veterinary surgeon, who said that it had been suffering from indigestion. He thereupon ordered his groom to kill it. The veterinary surgeon advised him to sell it to some "caddy butcher" (one who buys poor meat to sell for cat's-meat, &c.)—After evidence had been given, Sir Andrew Lusk remarked that it was a very bad case, and imposed a fine of £20 and costs.

MARYLEBONE.—THE EXTRAORDINARY CONTEST ABOUT AN INDIAN GIRL.—The summonses against Miss F. A. Pratt and Mr. Thos. Pankhurst, taken out by the Misses Amelia and Louisa Campbell, of Dorset-street, W., for on July 30 taking away from them Pyra Rama, an Indian girl; and a summons against the Rev. Benjamin Waugh, the hon. secretary for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Harpur-street, Bloomsbury, for harbouring the girl, knowing her to have been taken away, were in the list yesterday for further hearing. When the case was called on the parties did not appear, and Mr. Newton, solicitor for the complainants, asked to withdraw the summonses, which Mr. De Rutzen at once acceded to. It is understood that the Misses Campbell have given up all claim to the custody of the girl.

WESTMINSTER.—THE PIMLICO OUTRAGE.—*John Allison*, 52, general dealer, of 123, New-road, Battersea, was brought up before Mr. Biron, Q.C., on remand, charged with attempting to murder Miriam, his wife, by cutting her about the head and body with a chopper at Ranelagh-road, Pimlico, on the morning of the 6th inst.—Mr. W. Doveton Smyth defended.—Mrs. Allison was now able to attend the court. Her head was enveloped in surgical bandages. She corroborated the evidence given at previous hearings. It will be remembered that the prisoner attacked her on the morning of the 6th inst. at the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores manufactory in Ranelagh-road, Pimlico, where she was employed as a shirt-maker. She had left her husband a fortnight previously. Prosecutrix, in reply to the magistrate, said she was compelled to leave the prisoner through his brutality, and he had threatened to kill her before she left him.—Cross-examined by Mr. Smyth: She had been married nine years. Her husband had given way to drink lately, but when he attacked her with the chopper he did not appear to her to be the worse for drink.—Mr. Fredk. W. Parker, house surgeon at St. George's Hospital, stated that he saw Mrs. Allison on her admission to the institution, on the morning of the 6th inst. She was suffering from a scalp wound. Her right hand showed several contused and lacerated wounds. She was also severely bruised about the back, over both shoulder blades, but no bones were fractured. The injuries to the woman might have been produced by some rather blunt instrument, but the bonnet (produced) must have been cut through with a sharp blade.—Cross-examined: The wound on the head was about an inch and a half long. The force of the stroke was broken by the bonnet. He thought the blows on the back must have been given with the blunt side of the chopper.—Mr. Smyth: I presume, sir, that this is a case which you will think it your duty to send elsewhere?—Mr. Biron: Certainly.—After receiving the statutory caution, prisoner said he was very drunk at the time, and he did not recollect much about what had occurred. He called no witnesses at this court.—Mr. Biron committed the prisoner for trial to the Old Bailey for attempted murder.

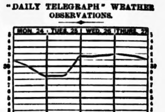
CLERKENWELL.—A PRIEST'S FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.—*George Jones*, 27, a wood cutter, giving no address, was accused of breaking into and entering St. Aloysius Chapel, Clarendon-square, St. Pancras, and with stealing therein two silver cruets, value £2, the property of Michael Ryan, clerk in holy orders.—The prosecutor, a Roman Catholic clergyman, residing at 49, Clarendon-square, Somers Town, stated that early yesterday morning he was aroused by his servant, who told him she had just heard some noises in his church, near by. Dressing hastily, he went into the church, and found the door of the sacristy open. He opened the door of the small inner sacristy, and there saw the prisoner and two other men in the act of endeavouring to break open the safe containing the church plate. They had already broken the lock partially off. When they saw witness one of the men called out, "Hold on, gov'nor," and all three rushed at him, forcing him back from the sacristy into the church. There a desperate struggle took place, during which some of the railings of the sanctuary were torn down. The prosecutor, who is powerfully built, knocked down the accused and one of the other men. After the encounter had lasted some minutes the prisoner's two companions ran out of the church, leaving Jones, whom the clergyman held tightly by his waistcoat, behind. Jones is slightly built, and proved very agile in his attempts to escape, eventually managing to get away, leaving half his vest in Mr. Ryan's hand. The prosecutor, however, quickly caught him again, and by this time his servant had fetched the police to the church, and Jones was taken into custody. In the outer sacristy the two silver cruets were found on the floor, and near them were two skeleton keys. The prosecutor, during his struggle with the men, sustained a bruise on the back of his head, and also some bad scratches on his right hand.—The prisoner was remanded for a week.

WORSHIP-STREET.—KISSING ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.—*Edward James Groves*, 31, greengrocer, of Pimlico-walk, Hoxton, was accused of assaulting Edward Marsh, a cabinetmaker, also of Pimlico-walk.—There was a counter charge against Edward Marsh of having assaulted the wife of the prisoner Groves by kissing her.—The evidence in the two cases showed that Marsh went up to Mrs. Groves as she stood outside her shop, and, putting his arms round her so as to hold her, he kissed her on the cheek.—Mrs. Groves said she gave him no encouragement. She was not aware who was behind her. It was done against her wish, and she immediately complained to her husband. Then followed the assault, as to which Edward Marsh deposed that Groves and another man attacked him. Mrs. Groves was on the spot, and accused him of having kissed her, and though he denied it the husband attacked him, striking him in the face, blackening his eyes and causing blood to flow. He gave his assailant into custody, and at the station was charged by Mrs. Groves. He denied having assaulted the latter.—Mr. Saunders said that he believed the case of Groves, and, remarking that Marsh had only got what he deserved, discharged the former and fined Marsh 10s, or seven days.

THAMES.—THE POPLAR TRAGEDY.—*Levi Richard Bartlett*, 57, a general dealer, of 248, Manchester-road, Cubitt Town, Poplar, who has only just sufficiently recovered to be brought before the magistrate, was charged with the wilful murder of his wife, Elizabeth Bartlett, on Sunday, the 19th ult., by battering her head in with a hammer and cutting her throat. He was further charged with attempting to commit suicide by cutting his throat on the same day.—Mr. Waters defended. The facts have recently been elicited at a coroner's inquest. On Aug. 19, a few minutes after five a.m., Inspector Crawford, N Division, was called to 248, Manchester-road, the residence of the accused. He went into the first floor front room, where he saw the wife of the prisoner lying on the bed on her right side, and with only one garment on her. She had several wounds on the head from hammer blows and in the neck from stabs. The woman was still alive, but unconscious, and was bleeding. She died at five minutes past seven a.m., never having recovered consciousness. Her clothes were on the rail at the bottom of the bed. There was no evidence of a struggle having taken place. When the inspector first arrived prisoner was lying on the same bed, being held down by four constables, as he was struggling. Dr. Smyth was attending him. He had a wound in the neck. He was sent in custody to the hospital. On Sept. 3 an inquest was held on the dead woman, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against prisoner. When told he would be charged with wilfully murdering his wife and attempting to commit suicide, prisoner said, "All right."—Mr. Lushington remanded the accused, and ordered that he should be removed to Holloway Gaol in a cab.

LAMBETH.—CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.—*Thomas Joseph Hoberfeld*, 63, described as a tailor, was brought up on remand, accused of attempting to murder his daughter, Jane Hoberfeld, by cutting her throat with a razor at 268, Kennington-road, on the 13th inst. Some evidence in connection with the case has already appeared, and it was not until now that the young woman was able to attend the court. She appeared greatly distressed, and during the time she was giving her evidence the prisoner cried bitterly, and was evidently very ill.—The daughter deposed that on the day in question she was in the back parlour, which was used as a kitchen. When she entered, her father was leaning on the mantelshelf. She said, as usual, "Good morning, father. How are you?" He looked very white and ill and faint, and said he was no better. She sat down and had a cup of tea, and on getting up her father approached her, her back being towards him. She thought he was coming, as usual, to kiss her. He put his arm round her, and suddenly she felt something sharp on the left side of her throat. She screamed for help, and her father staggered out of the room.—In answer to Mr. Chance, the witness said her father was always most kind and affectionate.—Prisoner (in a pitiful tone): You know it was an accident.—Witness: Yes, father; you are too kind and good to have purposely hurt me.—Mr. Chance observed that it was one of the most painful cases he remembered having before him. He was quite satisfied the prisoner did not know what he was doing, and had no intention of harming his daughter. However, he was obliged to commit him for trial.—Hoberfeld was then committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.



The above chart represents the movement of the barometer, corrected for sea level and reduced to 32° F., during the last four days ending midnight, Sept. 27-28.

The Meteorological Office last evening (8.30) issued the subjoined forecasts:

PROSPECTS FOR TO-DAY.

DISTRICTS.		FORECASTS.
1. Scotland, N.	N.	S.E. winds, freshening; becoming unsettled and perhaps rainy.
2. Do. E.	E.	
3. England, N.E.	N.E.	
4. Do. E.	E.	E. and S.E. winds; unsettled, fair to showery.
5. Midland Counties.		
6. England, S. (with London and Channel).	S.	
7. Scotland, W.	W.	S.E. and S. winds; cloudy, rain at times.
8. England, N.W. (and N. Wales).	N.W.	
9. England, S.W. (and S. Wales).	S.W.	Strong S.E. winds or gales; veering S. later; rainy, unsettled, changeable.
10. Ireland, N.	N.	
11. Do. S.	S.	
Warnings.		The S. cone has been hoisted this evening in Districts 3, 8, and 10.

ROBERT H. SCOTT, Secretary.

LATEST INDICATIONS.
"DAILY TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, FRIDAY (2 A.M.)

BAR.	THERM.	WIND.	WEATHER.
30·10 Steady.	55°	E.N.E. Fresh.	Cloudy.

Our correspondents forward the following latest telegraphic reports:

BRIGHTON.—Bar. 30·20; wind N.E.; fine and sunny day; overcast at 9 p.m.
BRISTOL.—Bar. 30·10, falling; wind E., light; weather fine.
CORK.—Bar. 30·00, falling; wind S.E.; heavy rain has fallen from an early hour this morning.
KIRKWALL.—Bar. 30·40; therm. 49°; calm, beautiful day; now (7 p.m.) frosty.
PARIS.—Bar. 30·15; therm. at noon, 60°; weather fine and mild.
FOLKESTONE.—Bar. 30·22, steady; wind E., light; fine; smooth passage across Channel.
PRAWLE POINT.—Wind E., fresh; thick fog; rain; sea moderate.
EXMOUTH.—Bar. 30·155, falling; therm. 52°; wind E., gentle; fair but cloudy.
LIZARD.—Wind S.E., fresh; thick; rainy.
DOVER.—Bar. 30·5, falling; wind N.E., light; weather fine; sea smooth; steamers had good passages.

Fair weather, with continued N.E. wind, probable.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM LLOYD'S, SEPT. 27, 1888.)

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

ADELAIDE, Sept. 26.—The Hohenstaufen, from Antwerp and Bremen for Sydney, arrived.
ADEN, Sept. 27.—The Sorrento, from Bombay; the Clan Alpine, from Madras for London; and the Ganges, from Bombay, arrived.
ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 26.—The Rubens, from Rangoon for Mediterranean, arrived.
AVONMOUTH DOCK, Sept. 27.—The Ontario, from Montreal, arrived.
BEACHY HEAD, Sept. 27.—The Saale, from New York for Bremen, passed.
BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The Bulgarian left for Liverpool.
DEAL, Sept. 27.—The Sarpedon, from Shanghai for London, passed.
DOVER, Sept. 27.—The Persian Monarch, from London for New York; the Aller, from Bremen for New York, via Southampton; and the Ems, from New York for Bremen, passed.
FATHER POINT, Sept. 26.—The Quebec, passed for Bristol.
GIBRALTAR, Sept. 26.—The Pelican, from Calcutta, Madras, and Galle, left for London.
GLASGOW, Sept. 26.—The Ethiopia, from New York, and the Buenos Ayrean, from Baltimore, arrived. The Scandinavian, for Philadelphia; the City of Canterbury, for Bombay; the Orpah, for Hong Kong; the Furnessia, for New York; and the Grecian, for Montreal, left.
GRAVESEND, Sept. 27.—The Sarpedon, from Shanghai, passed for Royal Albert Dock. The Cuzco, from Sydney, passed for Tilbury Dock. The Fifeshire left for Sydney.
GREENOCK, Sept. 26.—The Crown of Arragon left for Singapore.
HONG KONG, Sept. 26.—The Union Line steamer Euphrates arrived to-day. The Glamorganshire, from London for Japan, arrived yesterday. The Glenroy, from China, left for London.
LISBON, Sept. 26.—The Clement, for Ceara, and the Anselm, for Para, left. Sept. 27.—The Strassburg arrived. The Neva, from River Plate and Brazil, leaves to-day for Vigo and Southampton.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—The Scythia, from Boston, arrived. The Nato left for Galveston.
LOTA, Sept. 22.—The Cotopaxi, from Chili, left for Liverpool.
MALTA, Sept. 27.—Her Majesty's ships Cockatrice and Crocodile; the Massilia, from Sydney; the Alvah, from Bombay; the Dacca, from London for Brisbane; and the Rewa, from Calcutta for London, arrived.
MARSEILLES, Sept. 26.—The Armenia, from Bombay, arrived.
MONTE VIDEO, Sept. 26.—The Maskelyne, from Antwerp, arrived.
NATAL, Sept. 25.—The Pongola left for Calcutta.
NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Belgenland, from Antwerp, arrived. The Gallia; the Maharajah, for Rouen; the Crystal, for Leith; and the Trave, for London, left. Sept. 27.—The Scholten, from Amsterdam, and the Procida, from Rio Janeiro, arrived.
OLD HEAD OF KINSALE, Sept. 27.—The Andean, from New Orleans for Liverpool, passed.
PERIM, Sept. 26.—The County of Salop, from Colombo, and the City of Edinburgh, from Calcutta, passed.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—The Marathon arrived.
PRAWLE POINT, Sept. 27.—The Atlantis, from Barbadoes for London, passed.
QUEBEC (by cable).—The Concordia, from the Clyde, and the Cremon, from Hamburg, arrived.
QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 27.—The Nova Scotian, from Halifax for Liverpool, and the Germanic and the City of Chicago, both from Liverpool for New York, arrived.
RANGOON.—The Baron Clyde left.
RIVER PLATE, Sept. 26.—The Buffon left for New York.
SAGRES (dated Lisbon, Sept. 27).—The Sachsen, from Bremen for China, passed.
ST. CATHERINE'S POINT, Sept. 27.—The Ulunda, from St. John (N.B.) for London; the Othello, from Bombay for Hull; and the Conrad, from Batavia for Amsterdam, passed.
ST. LUCIA, Sept. 26.—The Sir Garnet Wolseley left for New Orleans.
ST. VINCENT, Sept. 26.—The Dalton arrived. Sept. 27.—The Shelley, from Liverpool, left for River Plate.
SIERRA LEONE, Sept. 25.—The Elmina and the Niger both arrived from the West Coast of Africa.
SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 27.—The Ems, from New York, left for Bremen.
SUEZ CANAL, Sept. 27.—The Wileyrthe, from Cardiff for Aden; the Pembrokeshire, from London for China and Japan; and the Shannon, from London for Bombay, arrived at Port Said. The Africa, from Calcutta, and the Princess Marie, from Batavia for Amsterdam, arrived at Suez. The Vesta, from Calcutta, left Port Said. The Queen Victoria, from the East Indies, and the Stentor, from Shanghai, arrived at Suez. The Pekin, from London, left Suez for Calcutta.
TARIFA (dated Cadiz, Sept. 27).—The Dorunda, from London for Calcutta, and the Pelican, from Calcutta for London, passed.
TENERIFFE, Sept. 26.—The Lissabon, from Bahia for Europe, and the Uruguay, from Monte Video for Havre, left. Sept. 27.—The Aorangi, from London, arrived, and leaves to-day for New Zealand.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.—The Kirby Hall, from Liverpool, arrived. The Surat left for Hong Kong.
BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The Bavarian, from Liverpool, arrived.
BRINDISI, Sept. 27.—The Nizam, from Alexandria for Venice, arrived.
CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.—The City of Oxford left for London.
CAPE TOWN, Sept. 26.—The Norham Castle left for Plymouth, via St. Helena and Ascension. Sept. 27.—The Union Steamship Company's steamer Athenian, from Plymouth, Sept. 7, arrived at ten a.m. to-day with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal mails.
COLOMBO, Sept. 27.—The Clan Buchanan, from the Clyde, arrived. The Oxus, for Marseilles, via Aden, with the inward French mails from Japan, China, Batavia, Singapore, and Calcutta, and the Saghalien, from Marseilles for China and Japan, left.
DARTMOUTH, Sept. 27.—The Grantully Castle, from London for Cape, arrived.
GIBRALTAR, Sept. 27.—The Astrea, from Bombay, and the Duke of Sutherland, from Brisbane for London, passed.
GRAVESEND, Sept. 27.—The Khedive, for Calcutta, and the Thames, for Bombay, left.
HONG KONG, Sept. 27.—The Abyssinia, from Vancouver, arrived.
LISBON, Sept. 26.—The Congo, with the inward French mails from Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, and Dakar, arrived.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—The American, for Barbadoes; the Oregon, for Montreal; the Cephalonia, for Boston; the Queen, for New York; and the Tycho Brahe, for Santos, left.
LIZARD, Sept. 27.—The Francia, from the West Indies for Hamburg, passed.
OLD HEAD OF KINSALE, Sept. 27.—The City of Chicago, for New York; the Germanic, for New York; and the Lord Clive, for Philadelphia, passed.
PARA, Sept. 27.—The Augustine left for New York.
PAUILLAC, Sept. 27.—The Congo, from Buenos Ayres, arrived.
PERIM, Sept. 27.—The Engineer, from Calcutta, called. The Titan, from Liverpool for Penang; the Laertes, from the Clyde for Hong Kong; and the Chow Fa, Penarth for Singapore, passed.
QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 27.—The Germanic and the City of Chicago both left for New York.
SHANGHAI, Sept. 27.—The Glengyle, from London, and the Moneaus, from Liverpool, arrived.
SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 27.—The Tagus, for River Plate, and the Aller, from New York, left.
SUEZ CANAL, Sept. 26.—The Caledonian left Port Said for Marseilles, with the French mails from New Caledonia, Australia, Mauritius, and Madagascar. The Branksome Hall, from Kurrachee for London; the Aspatria, from Calcutta; and the Eastern Prince, from Coconada for London, arrived at Suez.

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

Lloyd's agent at San Francisco telegraphs that the Bonnie Doon, bound for San Pedro, has gone ashore at Point Firmin, and will probably be a total wreck; crew saved.

The steamer Cygnet, of Liverpool, collided with and sunk the sailing barge Millie, of Rochester, for Wapping, with bricks, off Blackwall. The crew of the latter were saved, and the steamer proceeded down the River Thames.

A telegram from Philadelphia states that the British steamer Arecuna arrived at Philadelphia with one blade of her propeller lost, having been in collision with a tug. The Arecuna was uninjured, the tug sank.

An eight days' Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Mission is to be commenced to-morrow at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Rev. W. J. Mayers (from Bristol) is to conduct. A great gathering of young people is announced for Sunday afternoon, when the scholars of several Sunday-schools will be present. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is to give a special address on Monday evening.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in labelled packets.—[ADVT.]

"AS COOL AS A CUCUMBER."—Ladies will find "Beetham's Glycerine and Cucumber" delightfully cooling and refreshing if applied to the face and hands after being out in the hot sun, playing lawn tennis, yachting, &c. It preserves the complexion from becoming red or sunburnt, removes all heat and irritation, and keeps the skin soft and white during the hottest weather.—Bottles 1s., 2s. 6d., of all Chemists. Free for 3d. extra, by the sole makers, M. Beetham and Son, Chemists, Cheltenham.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MAORI FOOTBALL TEAM.

We have been invaded, and the Maori is upon us. Full five-and-twenty strong he landed at Plymouth, moved in force to Fenchurch Church, and is now encamped at Richmond, busily preparing and practising for the forthcoming fifty or sixty pitched battles to be fought in the course of the coming season. Yet the timid may take heart of grace; this invasion of peaceful and pleasant character threatens no new danger to England, nor is there any immediate prospect of Mr. Joe Warbrick, the head and chief of the tribesmen, fulfilling the historian's prophecy and being found meditating on the ruins of what was once St. Paul's Cathedral. It is but another of those ever-welcome Colonial invasions in which our fellow-subjects across the seas come to wage friendly war with us in some one of our national sports and pastimes. Hardly have the stumps been drawn at the close of the last cricket match of the season, and even before our visiting cricketers set sail for the land of the kangaroo, the Maori team come to show us their prowess as forwards and half-backs, their skill in passes and drop-kicks, their pluck and energy in "scrummages." Under the auspices of the Rugby Union they are to meet and play our leading Rugby teams, and New Zealand football will attract all lovers of sport for months to come. The spectacle of the noble Maori coming from distant parts of the earth to play an English game against English players is essentially a phenomenon of our times, and it is a phenomenon that is of the very essence of peace, and bears a message of kindly import and goodwill towards men. It is one of our proud boasts that wherever we go, whatever lands we conquer, we found the great national instinct of "playing games." Plant a dozen Englishmen anywhere, on an island, in a backwoods clearing, or on the Indian hills, and in a wondrously short time the old schoolboy instinct will out, and the first level sward is turned into a cricket-field in summer and a football arena in winter, while lawn tennis is now as essential a feature of an English colony as were the temple and the theatre to the ancient Hellenic wanderers who brought the sacred fire with them from the mother city. We have been accused—too often justly—of conveying with our civilising enterprises a taste for gambling, and strong waters, and other varieties of vice, to the knowledge of the untutored savage, and imparting to that beautiful creature a distinct appetite for rum, while we were engaged in proselytising him according to our convictions, and instructing him that it was vulgar to eat peas with his knife or his captured foes with anything. Still, as a set-off, it should be ever remembered with pride that we never fail to cultivate the practice and love of our games in all lands. The gentle Parsee plays cricket; and now the olive-brown descendants, with their well-shaped, intellectual heads and fine muscular development, of those who migrated from the Island of Hawaiki some five hundred years ago, in seven outrigger canoes, come to play football, and we gladly join in the courteous welcome which the Rugby Union proffers them. The side consists of six full-blooded Maoris, with such musical names as Ihimaira, Taiaroa, and Karauria, fifteen half-castes, and four pure Europeans born in New Zealand. This is a fairly typical selection of the population, and the group comes to us with good credentials. In Melbourne the men excited marked attention for their fine physique and the excellence of their play, though to us it is somewhat difficult to realise the "form" of the player who invariably played without boots. On entering the field it seems they wear their vividly-coloured native mats, which are taken off and handed to an attendant before the kick-off, and they bring with them relics of their ancient race in the shape of spears. No doubt these spears are those remarkable weapons made of nephrite which in ancient days descending among the principal chiefs from father to son, and considered in the light of a sacred sceptre, were used for scalping purposes, and called "merimeri," or "the fire of the gods." It is to be trusted that no angry Maori will send the "fire of the gods" through the heart of any unlucky umpire or audacious referee bold enough to decide a point against him, or give over-emphasised evidence of the excellence of the "Maori club"—an official list of which is sent with the team. The Maoris have certainly improved since Captain James Cook, in the little Endeavour, landed at Poverty Bay in the year 1769, and found the finely-painted and neatly-tattooed ancestors of our visitors eating each other in the bush. They no longer "brandish their lances in a threatening manner" at visitors, and consequently are not liable to be shot, as was their chief on that occasion by the coxswain of the pinnace, with a musket. They have also given up the universal custom of tattooing since the introduction of Christianity, as they have abandoned slavery, polygamy, infanticide, the eating of dogs' flesh since Cook gave them pork and the potato. They are now good sailors and fishermen, and in character are courageous, quick at learning, good at imitation, fond of oratory, and susceptible of strong religious feelings. Travellers universally give praise to their language and literature. True, the former only possesses an alphabet of fourteen letters, but it is rich and sonorous and well-adapted for poetical expression, as is evidenced by Sir George Grey's collection of their metrical proverbs, legends, and traditions; and they are, moreover, as passionately attached to music and song as the Irish or the Italians. An interesting example of their poetic method of recording events is found in the account which the natives themselves gave of Captain Cook's arrival, as recorded by Mr. Polack, who had it from the mouths of their children in 1836. "They took the ship at first for a gigantic bird, and were struck with the beauty and size of its wings, as they supposed the sails to be. But on seeing a smaller bird, unfledged"—that is poetical for the pinnace aforementioned—"descending into the water, and a number of parti-coloured beings, apparently in human shape, the bird was regarded as a houseful of divinities. Nothing could exceed their astonishment. The sudden death of their chief—it proved to be their great fighting general—was regarded as a thunderbolt of these new gods. To revenge themselves was the dearest wish of the tribe, but how it was to be accomplished with divinities who could kill at such a distance was difficult to determine." The revenge "came off" in a singular way, for it was on the Island of Hawaii, the traditional land of their birth, that Cook met his death when endeavouring to rescue a boat stolen from the Discovery. Out of this race of poetical savages, eaters of dogs and men, and eels, rats, and the root of the wild edible fern, weavers of flax, scoopers of "dug-out" canoes, with no beasts of burden—save, indeed, their womenkind—an insatiable craving for war, and no real interest in life save that of planning or awaiting invasions of other tribes or families, has sprung the modern Maori, with whom we ourselves were at war some twenty years ago. Now they have the electric telegraph, savings-banks, native schools with sewing mistresses, a Chief Justice and a Court of Appeal, public libraries, universities, railways, volunteers, an Education Act, and a tidy little Public Debt, to which civilised luxuries must now be added our visiting football team. The noble game is one that will gratify all the physical instincts of a high-spirited race, and it is to be trusted the combats to come will have a due leaven of decorum and propriety in their conduct. Football undoubtedly has a tendency to verge on roughness, and it behoves us to show strict courtesy to our guests and adherence to the laws that govern the most violent, if one of the most fascinating, of grown-up games. We do not anticipate that much difficulty or angry passions will arise over vexed questions of "off-side," for the umpire has only to touch the sacred Maori chord of "taboo," and declare a player off-side to be under the temporary influence of that mysterious sanctity, and he will not dream of touching or being touched until the "taboo" is lifted, and he is "on-side" once more. In this respect—obedience, absolute and unquestioned, to law—the noble Maori may possibly set us a good example of manners. At all events, the trip starts under promising auspices. The captain, who hails from Hawkes Bay, has been playing in first-class matches for nine years; the expenses of the tour have been guaranteed by sporting New Zealand residents; but no doubt the "gates" will be such as to cover the costs of the travelling, which is all that is required, as the team is strictly an amateur one, and the men chosen are the very flower of the native football flock, and in excellent spirits and condition after a pleasant run from Melbourne. If they like to "drop into poetry," after the manner of their ancestors, we shall give them all critical attention, and generally the new army of Antipodeans can be assured of a hearty greeting and fair play; for there is nothing we love more, as a nation, than a band of men who come over and say, "We have come to play you at your own game. Are you ready?" To this friendly challenge the Football World, with one voice, says, "Ready, come on; and may the best team win."

AMERICAN MARKETS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

New York, Sept. 27.—Stocks opened firm and business was active and generally strong throughout. The market closed strong at the best figures of the day. Money easy. Petroleum, sugar, and iron quiet but steady. Flour strong. Tin dull.

	Yesterday's Prices.	To-day's Prices.
Call Money, U.S. Government Bonds	2 p.c.	2 p.c.
Call Money, Other Securities	2 p.c.	2 p.c.
Exchange on London, Sixty Days	4 83½	4 83½
Cable Transfers	4 88¼	4 88¼
Exchange on Paris (60 days' sight)	5 23¾	5 23¾
Exchange on Berlin (60 days' sight)	94¾	94¾
Four per Cent. U.S. Funded Loan	129½	130
Western Union Telegraph Shares	83¾	84¼
Canada Southern Shares	54½	54½
Canadian Pacific Shares	58¼	58¾
Central of New Jersey Shares	89	89½
Central Pacific Shares	35	35
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy	113½	113¾
Chicago and North-West. Ordinary	112½	114¼
Chicago and North-West. Pref. Shs.	142	143
Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Shs.	65¾	65¼
Chicago, Milwaukee, &c., Preferred	107½	108¾
Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western	142¾	143¾
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	20¼	20¼
Illinois Central Shares	116½	118
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	101¼	102
Louisville and Nashville Shares	59¾	60¼
Michigan Central Shares	89¾	90½
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Shares	12	12
New York, Lake Erie, and Western	28¾	28⅞
New York, ditto, 2nd Mort. Bds.	101	101
New York Central and Hudson River	109¾	109¼
New York, Ontario, and Western	17¼	17¾
Northern Pacific Common Stock	26¾	27¼
Northern Pacific Preferred Stock	60¾	61¾
Norfolk and Western Pref. Shares	57¼	56¾
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	25¼	25¼
Oregon and Trans-Continental	31	31¼
Philadelphia and Reading Shares	52¼	52¾
St. Louis & San Francisco Com. Shs.	32	32¼
St. Louis & San Francisco Pref. Shs.	71	71¾
St. Louis & S. Francisco First Pref. Shs.	112½	112¾
Union Pacific Shares	60½	61¾
Wabash, St. Louis, & Pacific Com. Shs.	14	14¾
Wabash, St. Louis, & Pacific Pref. Shs.	26¾	27½
Cotton, Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports	20,000	20,000
Cotton, Day's Export to Great Britain	8,000	6,000
Cotton, Day's Export to Continent	1,000	4,000
Cotton, Middling Upland, on spot	10⅛	10⅛
Petroleum, Crude	6¾	6¾
Petroleum, Standard White	7¾	7¾
Petroleum, Pipe Line Certificates	93¼	94¼
Spirits of Turpentine	41¼	41¼
Lard, Wilcox's	10 75	10 75
Lard, Wilcox's Futures (Oct. del.)	11 00	11 00
Lard, Fairbank's	11 00	11 00
Tallow, Prime City	5¾	5¾
Sugar, Fair Refining Muscovadoes	5¼	5¼
Corn, New Western	51¼	50¾
Wheat, Spring, No. 2, Chicago	101½	102
Wheat, Red Winter, on spot	101½	101¾
Coffee, Fair Rio, on spot	14¾	14¾
Coffee, Good Rio, on spot	15	15
Flour, Extra State Shipping Brands	3.60 3.80	3.60 3.80
Iron, Coltness, No. 1	21 00	21 00
Tin, Straits	23 70	23 75
Steel Rails	29	29
Copper (Oct. delivery)	17 35	—
Freight Petroleum to United Kingdm.	*4s 0d	†4s 0d
Freight for Grain, strs. to L'pool, pr. bl.	4¼d	—
Freight ditto London, do.	5¼d	5¼d
Freight for Cotton to Liverpool	7-32	7-32
PHILADELPHIA.		
Pennsylvania Railroad Shares	55¾	55¾
Petroleum, Standard White	7¾	7¾
NEW ORLEANS.		
Cotton, Middling, on spot	9¾	9¾

* † To arrive 5s 3d.

PRICES FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

New York, Sept. 27.—Wheat opened at about ¼c decline, with sales for November at 102¾ and January at 104½. The market at the opening ruled weak on free realising, but later strengthened, owing to the West and North-Western operators buying. Fresh selling again caused the market to weaken. Speculation is the strongest force in the market. The export trade is small. The close is steady, unchanged to ⅛c up.

Sales, futures, 9,608,000 bushels; spot, 73,000 bushels. Receipts, 260,000 bushels; same day last year, 110,556 bushels. Clearances, 30,000 bushels.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
To-day	101½	101¾	102¾	104½	—	108¾
Yesterday	101¾	102⅜	103	104¾	105¾	109¾

Corn at the opening was about ⅛c lower, and has ruled weaker on heavy realising by holders. The market closes finally irregular, ⅛c lower to ⅛c higher.

Sales, futures, 1,104,000 bushels; spot, 220,000 bushels. Receipts, 440,000 bushels; same day last year, 142,742 bushels. Clearances, 260,000 bushels.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
To-day	—	50¾	50⅞	50¾	47¾
Yesterday	51	51	51¼	—	47½

Lard has ruled a dull market, with small transactions. The export demand is very small, and the close is steady unchanged to 3 points advance.

Sales, 2,000 tierces.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
To-day	—	10.55	—	8.52	8.41	—
Yesterday	—	10.55	—	8.55	8.40	—

Coffee opened irregular, 15 points lower for October and unchanged for November and December, and remained quiet until near the close, when local shorts began to cover their contracts. The market consequently advanced sharply, and closes firm 7½ to 17½ points higher.

Sales, 47,000 bags.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
To-day	11.55	10.60	11.00	11.40	11.05	10.95	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Yesterday	11.10	11.10	11.60	11.25	10.90	10.85	10.85	10.80	10.85	10.90

Cotton has, under the influence of selling orders from Europe, declined somewhat, and closes dull 1 to 5 points lower.

Sales, 64,100 bales.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.
To-day	[illegible]	9.60	9.60	9.67	9.70	9.82	9.90	9.98	10.00
Yesterday	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.60	9.60	9.70	9.80	9.91	10.00	10.09

Petroleum Pipe Line Certificates opened at 93½c, and has been a stronger market, closing at 94¼c.

Sales, 1,530,000 barrels; pipe-line runs, 76,000 barrels; shipment from regions, 14,000 barrels.

Copper a small business, owing to buyers and sellers being considerably apart. Quotations difficult and unreliable.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Wheat opened weak at 1c decline, business passing in December at 96½c and 96⅜c, and May at 99½c. The market, however, subsequently steadied, and advanced somewhat, December selling at 97½c and 97⅜c, and May at 99½c. The market strengthened later on, the North-West buying freely. The close is strong, ⅛c to 2½c higher. September delivery closes at 125c asked. The curb quotations are about ⅛c higher.

Receipts, 460,000 bushels; same day last year, 472,220 bushels.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May.
To-day	125	100¾	99	98¾	102½
Yesterday	126	98	97½	97¾	101¾

Corn at the first call was quoted ⅛c lower, and has ruled weak owing to there being little support from speculators. The close is dull, unchanged to ⅛c lower.

Receipts, 420,000 bushels; same day last year, 379,142 bushels.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
To-day	42¾	42¾	42¼	37¾	—	37¾
Yesterday	41¾	41¾	42¾	—	35¾	38¾

Lard opened about unchanged, and has experienced an improved demand from speculators, to cover short sales. The close is 2½ to 5 up.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
To-day	10.50	10.55	—	—	8.12½
Yesterday	10.80	10.50	—	—	8.10

Pork opened about unchanged, but shortly after advanced, October being done at 14.75. October closes strong at 14.90, owing to shorts covering other periods, 12½ to 25 points higher.

Receipts: Hogs, 12,000; same day last year, 20,048.

	Sept.	Nov.	Year Pork.
To-day	14.90	13.95	13.67½
Yesterday	14.37½	13.70	13.55

Ribs, in sympathy with pork, have had a strong market, and close 2½ to 15 points higher.

	Sept.	Oct.	Jan.
To-day	8.67½	8.05	7.00
Yesterday	8.52½	8.30	6.92½

Bacon a weak market, and very poor demand. Light and heavy hogs 10 points lower. The provision market closes irregular.

Receipts: Hogs, Western Cities, 29,000; same day last year, 34,000.

	Clear middle halves.	Light hogs.	Heavy hogs.
To-day	9.00	5.70	6.45
Yesterday	8.90	5.80	6.35

Probate of the will, dated Aug. 14, 1885, with a codicil made Aug. 7 last, of the late Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., of 22, Bolton-gardens, South Kensington, who died on the 21st ult. at Treborth, Bangor, has been granted to the executors, his wife, Mrs. Augusta Matilda Richard, and Mr. Alfred James Shepheard, of Finsbury-circus, to the latter of whom the testator bequeathed £10 10s; to his said wife, £200 and all his furniture and household effects; to his niece, Magdalen Evans, £500; to his nephews and nieces, Ebenezer Richard Evans, of Llandyssil, the Rev. Henry Morris, of Pentre, Hannah Davies, of Newport, Mary Morris and Ann Williams, of Wisconsin, U.S.A., Margaret Morris and John Powell, of Apeporth, and Mary Evans, each £200; and to the last-named he devises his share of the farm Wenfaur. All the residue of his property, real and personal, the testator devises and bequeaths in trust, to pay the income thereof for her life to his said wife, and on her decease to pay legacies of £100 each to the University College of Wales at Aberystwith; the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, at Cardiff; and the University College of North Wales, at Bangor; £500 to the Society for the Preservation of Permanent and Universal Peace; £1,500 to his said niece, Magdalen Evans; £400 to his said niece, Mary Evans; and to hold the ultimate residue in trust, as to one moiety for the children of his late sister, Mary Morris, and the other moiety for the children of his late sister, Hannah Evans, the value of his personal estate being £12,243 9s 8d.

On Wednesday the traffic receipts of the Suez Canal amounted to 150,000f, against 130,000f on the corresponding day of last year.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VIENNA, Sept. 27.

The approaching visit of the Emperor of Germany to Vienna is sure to call forth the same amount of speculative comment as did his journey to Peterhof. There are quidnuncs who, after each imperial and royal interview, are able to reveal, chapter and verse, everything that has taken place; but as a rule it is found more plausible to affect mystery and merely to hint in a general way at what it is simply ludicrous to affirm. As a matter of fact, however, no concrete question of foreign politics was touched upon at Peterhof, and I will vouch for it that no question of the kind will be mooted during Kaiser William's stay in Vienna. It is not always that I am able to give my information with as much confidence as in this instance; but your readers may implicitly rely on its accuracy, and consider it as authenticated beyond all manner of doubt. It were idle to deny that the present Emperor of Germany has not yet acquired that popularity with the Austro-Hungarian people enjoyed by his father and grandfather. Possibly it is found that he has showed himself rather too eager to wield the same authority in the council of European sovereigns as did the late Emperor William. But he is not the *doyen* of the Imperial trio, and the precedence of Germany over Austria-Hungary has never been established.

In that *mariage de raison* called the Austro-German alliance the Empires stand on the same footing. The obligations and advantages involved therein are the same for Germany as for Austria-Hungary, and if Germany had not found it indispensable for her own security, she would never have been a party thereto. It practically amounts to little more than a military convention. Had it been an alliance in the broad sense of the word, Germany would not have espoused with so much warmth the cause of Russia in the East. The consequence has been that in Eastern affairs—which, after all, are of vital importance for this country—it is with England and Italy, and not with Germany, that the dual Empire is co-operating. This naturally has some slight influence on relations between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, to deny which is simply to ignore a state of things that just now happens to be strikingly evident.

Officially the Emperor of Germany's visit is regarded merely as a repetition of the visit he pays annually to the Austrian Imperial family during the shooting season. He will of course be most courteously received, and no doubt the Vienna press, which always displays tact and good taste, will be equal to the occasion. But it must not be imagined that the German Kaiser's presence here will be an event of great political significance calculated in any way to modify the existing European constellation.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 27.

With reference to the statement of the *Mémorial Diplomatique* that Lord Salisbury had received an assurance from Prince von Bismarck and Count Kalnoky that they were prepared to support the candidature of Prince Ferdinand at any future election to the Bulgarian throne, and the conclusion deduced therefrom that a satisfactory settlement of the Bulgarian question might now be looked for, the semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* to-day expresses amazement that a serious paper should publish such groundless assertions.

It goes on to remark that the same journal lately printed some incorrect information to the effect that *pourparlers* had been carried on between the Russian and British Governments relative to the granting of authority to Englishmen to travel by the new Asiatic railway to Samarcand. "As a matter of fact," says the semi-official organ, "no such *pourparlers* have taken place, unless that term is used to denote the application which has to be made in each particular case by Englishmen and others for permission to pass over the line."

In contradiction of some statements in certain foreign newspapers, it is declared on the best authority that Russia remains firmly resolved to accept no settlement of the Bulgarian question which shall involve the recognition of Prince Ferdinand.

NEWS FROM VIENNA.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VIENNA, Sept. 27.

Early this morning the Emperor Francis Joseph returned to Vienna. In the course of the forenoon his Majesty called on the Prince of Wales and the King of Greece, who both returned the Emperor's visit shortly afterwards. Archduke Albrecht also called this morning on the Prince and King George. At one o'clock his Hellenic Majesty and the Prince of Wales lunched with General and Mrs. Keith Fraser, whose party further included M. Szögyenyi, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, General Ellis, Sir Frank Lascelles, Mr. Ralph Paget, Prince and Princess Croy, Prince Louis Esterhazy, and Herr Angeli, the painter. After luncheon the Prince of Wales went with the King of Greece to see the new Bourg Theatre, and this evening his Royal Highness is dining with Crown Prince Rudolph in the Prater. The head of a remarkably fine stag shot by the Prince at Godollo has been mounted and presented to his Royal Highness.

Archduke Rainer, who has been in the Tyrol, inspecting the garrisons there, has gone to Hoernstein, where his brother, Archduke Leopold, is seriously ill.

A telegram from Klagenfurt announces that an officer, Lieutenant Valenta, while climbing the Mangart mountain, missed his footing and fell from a height of eighty metres, being killed on the spot.

Statistics have just been published on accidents brought about by avalanches in the Tyrol. Last year fifty-three people were killed. The value of the cattle buried by avalanches is estimated at upwards of 18,000 florins, whilst the total amount of property destroyed figures at 279,000 florins.

An American artist, who for some years past has resided at Meran, in the South Tyrol, started a few weeks ago from Ala on a pedestrian tour to Campiglio, and has not since been heard of. The skeleton of a man was found last Sunday in a solitary spot at the foot of a precipice in the South Tyrol. Close at hand, on the brink of a perpendicular rock, is a bed of edelweiss, and it is conjectured that the man must have fallen in attempting to reach the flowers.

There are more English and American tourists in Vienna just now than there ever have been before, and it is difficult to find accommodation at the hotels. The autumn is the right season of the year to visit the Kaiserstadt. During the last fortnight the weather has been exceedingly fine all over Austria. Autumn is invariably pleasant even in the Austrian highlands, which are free from the mists and vapours enveloping the mountain regions of more northern countries at this time of the year.

INVESTMENT OF SUAKIN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SUAKIN, Sept. 27.

Last night the rebels, under cover of the darkness, occupied another position 500 yards to the right of the front water-fort, and succeeded in entrenching themselves in spite of a heavy fire from the forts and her Majesty's ship Gannet.

Some cavalry this morning reconnoitred the new position of the enemy, and pronounced it to be very strong, and defended by a gun.

The enemy having cut the telephone wire, communication with the water-forts from headquarters was interrupted until the line was repaired this morning under the enemy's fire.

HINDOOS AND MUSSULMANS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

This year the Mahommedan festival of Muharran and the Hindoo festival Ramlila fell at the same time, and serious disorders between the rival religionists were narrowly averted at Agra, Ghazipur, and Coorg.

Owing to the threatening attitude which the Hindoos and Mussulmans exhibited towards one another it was found necessary at these places to call out the troops and volunteers, who managed to preserve order.

At Nujibabad, however, in the Bijnour district, matters assumed a graver aspect. The excited mob made an attack on a civil officer, who thereupon ordered the police to fire. The order was promptly obeyed, and several of the crowd were killed and wounded.

At St. Albans, yesterday, Alfred Wilmot, an accountant, was committed for trial on a charge of feloniously shooting at Alfred Webdale, a manufacturer. The parties were playing billiards at an hotel, when Webdale called Wilmot a nickname, and the latter thereupon fired. The bullet missed the prosecutor, and penetrated a wall.

New Town Hall at Nottingham.—The Mayor of Nottingham yesterday opened the new Town Hall, which has been erected there at a cost of £70,000. It is a handsome stone building, and contains two commodious courts of justice, a police-station, cells, a large fire-station, and suites of rooms for the town clerk and the borough engineer.

Yes, Rupture can be cured, and without operation, but only by the American method, discovered and practised by Dr. J. A. Sherman, 64, Chancery-lane. Our advice is consult him, throw away your life-torturing trusses, be cured and happy. Send 6d. in stamps for his books of American and English cures and endorsements and inform yourselves.—[Advertisement.]

GERMANY AND SAMOA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AUCKLAND, Sept. 27.

Advices received to-day from Samoa announce that Tamasese, the King set up and supported by the Germans after the defeat and capture of King Malietoa, has been totally defeated by the partisans of Mataafa, the newly-proclaimed King, after severe fighting.

The troops of King Tamasese have been led in the recent fighting by Herr Branders, the German Vice-Consul.

AUCKLAND, Sept. 27 (Later.)

The latest intelligence, dated the 18th inst., received here from Samoa states that part of the force supporting the present King Tamasese, being allowed to leave the neutral territory, went to Vaillila (?), whither they were being hotly pursued by the partisans of the ex-King Malietoa. Another battle was consequently regarded as imminent.

SYDNEY, Sept. 27.

The latest intelligence received here regarding the rebellion in Samoa states that an engagement took place on the 12th inst., in which, after several hours' hard fighting, the supporters of Tamasese were completely defeated by the partisans of Malietoa, who thereupon occupied Apia and proclaimed Mataafa king. The captain of the steamer Vindex was shot while attempting to reach the British Consulate, but with this exception foreigners were not molested.

Tamasese's men had withdrawn to neutral ground, which was occupied by the Germans. The German and American war vessels maintained neutrality during the disturbances.

LISBON, Sept. 27.

Herr Gotter, the newly-appointed German Minister to Portugal, was received in audience this morning by the Crown Prince, who is acting as Prince Regent during the absence of the King. The Minister, in addressing the Prince, said that the two dynasties of Germany and Portugal were closely bound together, and the relations between the two countries were gaining considerably in extent and political importance. He continued by saying that the two Powers had become at many points of their colonial possessions close neighbours and, he was glad to say, good neighbours. In conclusion the Minister declared that the commercial and financial relations between the two countries had attained a high degree of intimacy.

In reply the Prince stated that the expansion of the economic strength and political power of Germany had naturally led to her taking a part, which might possibly become great, in the work, which was also common to other interested Powers, of the civilisation of Africa. Portugal, which had for years been a participator in these crusades, saw with satisfaction Germany become her neighbour, and, as the Minister had said, a good neighbour.

RUSSIA AND CENTRAL ASIA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 27.

The events in Afghanistan are seriously occupying the attention of the party of action in Russia. Believing that the insurrection of Ishak Khan may exercise an unsatisfactory influence over the Czar's new subjects in Central Asia, and at the same time thrust upon Russia the burden of considerable military expenditure, in order that she may be ready for all emergencies, this party considers that the Russian Government should come to a decision to intervene if the revolutionary movement should assume larger proportions.

Such intervention, they contend, would be perfectly legitimate, in view of British action. The Indian Government keeps its advanced forces in close proximity to its Afghan frontier, and Russia has, therefore, good reason and perfect right to maintain a military force near the province of Herat, so as to be able to obtain material compensation in case England should make a move on the other side.

These considerations are also urged in different Russian newspapers; but, on the other hand, in Government circles much more pacific views prevail as to events in Afghanistan, the gravity of which is believed to be exaggerated by the Russian press.

SIKKIM AND THE THIBETANS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

No further intelligence has been received from Colonel Graham since Tuesday last.

It is supposed that he is making a rapid march on Rinchigong, and that he has therefore been unable to send any news.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

Colonel Graham telegraphs from Nyatong, under date of the 26th inst., as follows:

"We pursued the enemy yesterday to Rinchigong, and our victory is most complete. The enemy fled to Pari and Bhutan, completely routed. We advanced as far as Chumbi to-day, but found no trace of the enemy. The Rajah of Sikkim is supposed to have fled to Thibet. We return to Jelapla to-morrow, and reach Gnatong the day after."

Official information has been received at the India Office that Colonel Graham pursued the Thibetans without opposition as far as Rinchinggong, on the 25th. The Thibetan forces are reported to be quite demoralised, and several guns have been captured. British expedition is on its way back to Gnathong, and the health of the troops is excellent.

UNITED STATES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

New York, Sept. 27.—A terrific gale has been raging along the coast of New England, but no serious disasters are yet reported.

Jacksonville, Sept. 26.—One hundred and three fresh cases of yellow fever and eight deaths have occurred here during the past twenty-four hours.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—In the election of a member of the Dominion House of Commons in Montreal East, the candidate supported by the Federal Government has been returned by a majority of nearly 700 votes. The Opposition candidate advocated commercial union and supported the policy of the Provincial Premier.

The electoral district of Montreal East is overwhelmingly French.

The Court.

BALMORAL, Sept. 27.

The Queen went out yesterday morning, attended by Lady Ampthill, and in the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Alice of Hesse and attended by Lady Ampthill, drove to Old Mar Lodge and honoured Madame Albani Gye with a visit.

Earl Cadogan had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal family.

Six vessels belonging to the Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, have arrived at Nauplia. They will proceed thence, *viâ* Zante and Cephalonia, to Malta.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Margaret Cecil passed through London yesterday, on their way to Knowsley, from Fairhill, their place near Tonbridge.

Professor Elgar, the Director of Naval Dockyards, has arrived in St. John, New Brunswick. He proceeds to Halifax and the West Indies on a tour of inspection of the naval yards.

Major Clarke, R.E., is at present in the United States inspecting the torpedo systems adopted there, as well as to witness experiments with the pneumatic dynamite gun.

Torpedo boat No. 256, which is the first of those built for the Indian Government, went on a trial trip down the Thames last Tuesday. She succeeded in running the measured mile below Gravesend at the rate of twenty-two knots, and subsequently steamed for two hours continuously at just one-tenth of a knot below the same rate. The craft, which is 135ft long, is fitted with Thorneycroft's new coil boilers, and no difficulty was experienced in keeping up "a full head" of steam.

A meeting of the Jockey Club was held at Newmarket on Wednesday last. Present—Mr. H. W. Fitzwilliam and Mr. J. Lowther, stewards, Duke of Beaufort, Mr. J. A. Craven, Sir G. Chetwynd, Lord Ellesmere, Sir H. Hawkins, Mr. J. H. Houldsworth, Prince Soltykoff, Lord Suffolk. The stewards acquainted the meeting that her Imperial Majesty the Empress Frederick of Germany had presented to the club an engraving of the portrait of his Imperial Majesty the late Emperor Frederick, and it was unanimously resolved that a letter of thanks be addressed to her Imperial Majesty for her gracious present.

Eighty cases of dynamite exploded on a wharf at Carthagena (Spain), on Wednesday, damaging the wharf and destroying some lighters which were alongside. Other loss was also caused, but no one was injured.

Lord Hartington's Visit to Belfast.—At a meeting yesterday of the Grand Orange Lodge of county Down it was resolved to present an address of welcome to Lord Hartington on the occasion of his visit to Belfast on Oct. 18, and to join heartily with other Loyalists of the North of Ireland in according an enthusiastic reception to his Lordship, who will be accompanied by Lord Northbrook and Mr. Finlay, Q.C., M.P.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

It has been ascertained that the incident to which Mr. Wynne Baxter, coroner for East Middlesex, so emphatically referred in his summing up of the evidence given at the inquest concerning the death of Annie Chapman, occurred some months since, towards the close of last year. The person who made the singular application, as described, at one of the great London hospitals, and which he repeated at a scientific institution, was for some time a student at the hospital in question, and it is stated he would have been able to procure what he required without incurring any risk. As a matter of fact, according to the experience of demonstrators of anatomy, there is no such value to be attached to what was mentioned by the coroner, who was informed that £20 would be given by the American in every case. In a pecuniary sense there would be no value attaching at all. As a student the applicant must have been conversant with the rules of the dissecting room and with the very strict regulations of the Government in regard to the disposal of post-mortem subjects. He certainly would have excited suspicion by pressing a demand with unusual conditions, the more especially as under proper treatment glycerine, as the medium of preservation, would have been totally unnecessary. This at all events is the view taken by some experts, while others state that the use of glycerine, as opposed to spirits of wine, as a preserving agent would depend to a great extent upon the experiment subsequently intended to be made. Inquiry at the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road, the nearest institution to the scene of the murder, elicited the fact that no applications of the kind indicated have recently been made to the warden or curator of the pathological museum. An opinion was expressed that an American pathologist would scarcely endeavour to obtain his specimens from London, when the less stringent laws prevailing on the Continent would render his task comparatively easy there. It was stated, however, that a considerable number of Americans, holding medical degrees of more or less value, were in the habit of studying at London pathological museums. On the other hand, if the real object was to add to the practical value of a technical publication in preparation, as alleged, the purposes in view could have been easily attained in America, without the necessity of committing murder. It is the theory, however, of some among those who are well acquainted with the medical details of the recent mysterious deaths in Whitechapel that the offer of £20 must have become known to some one in the habit of frequenting dissecting rooms, and that, under temptation, this individual had yielded to the impulse of taking life. The circumstances that two murders had been perpetrated in the streets of Whitechapel within a short period without causing much comment would have led, it is supposed, the miscreant to assume that the police protection in the neighbourhood was so insufficient that he might commit a third murder with impunity. Upon the body of Mary Anne Nicholls, the Buck's-row victim, there were indications that the murderer had entertained, but not fully carried out his project, and had had to hurry away to evade discovery. In the case of Annie Chapman, the opportunity was more favourable and the object was attained. Both women had had their throats cut by a left-handed assailant. Although many hospital authorities do not attach very great importance to the story, the police have given due attention to the matter. In their view, however, it does not provide a clue which will facilitate the identification of the murderer.

A man, giving the name of John Fitzgerald, surrendered at Wandsworth Police-station on Wednesday night, and made a statement to the inspector on duty to the effect that he was the murderer of Annie Chapman, in Hanbury-street, Whitechapel. He was afterwards conveyed to Leman-street Police-station. The man, who is a plasterer or a bricklayer's labourer, says he has been wandering from place to place, and is believed to have been more or less under the influence of drink lately. His description does not tally with that given at the inquest by witnesses of a certain man seen on the morning of the murder. It seems that Fitzgerald first communicated the intelligence to a private individual, who subsequently gave its purport to the police. A search was made, and the man was discovered in a common lodging-house at Wandsworth; he is known to have been living recently at Hammersmith. His self-accusation is said to be not altogether clear, and it is even reported that he cannot give the date of the murder, so that the authorities are disinclined to place much reliance on his statements.

WHISTLING FOR THE POLICE.

At Portsmouth Police-court, yesterday, a youth of eighteen, named Joseph Woods, the son of a licensed victualler, was placed in the dock on a charge of indecently assaulting Eleanor Candey, a single woman. Prosecutrix stated that she was in Commercial-road shortly after midnight on Tuesday, when she met the prisoner and another man, who accosted her. Prisoner approached her in a very rough manner, and seized her by the waist and the throat, breaking her necklace. He then threw her to the ground and assaulted her. She remonstrated with him, and he thereupon produced a clasp knife, exclaiming "Look at this. I'll put it right through you!" She said "Are you one of the Whitechapel men?" and he replied "Yes, I am." Witness then blew a whistle for the police, and a constable took prisoner's name and address. She had carried a whistle for protection ever since the Whitechapel murders, but she had never used it before this.

The Clerk: You never carry it with you in the day time, I suppose?—Witness: No, sir.

Clerk: Only at night?—Witness: Yes.

Police-sergeant Brading said that he heard the whistle blown, and, seeing the prisoner and the woman near the Waterworks office, asked what was the matter. The woman accused prisoner of having assaulted her, and said that he was the Whitechapel murderer, and had threatened her with an open knife. Finding that he had a knife witness asked him to accompany him to the police-station, where his name and address were taken. On the way prisoner said, "That woman is drunk; I did tell her I was the Whitechapel murderer, but I did not touch her."

The Clerk: You have no reason to suppose that he is the Whitechapel murderer?—Witness: No, sir. (Laughter.)

The Clerk: Was he sober?—Witness: No, he was drunk, but the woman was quite sober.

Addressing the Bench for the defence, Mr. King, solicitor, submitted that the prosecutrix first accosted prisoner, and while they were conversing she mentioned that since the murders she had carried a whistle. He then said, "And I always carry a knife. If you want to know who I am, I am the Whitechapel murderer," whereupon she called the police and alleged that he had illtreated her. He maintained that there was no foundation for the charge, which was entirely without corroboration.

The magistrates dismissed the charge of assault, but bound the defendant over in the sum of £10 to keep the peace, ordering him to find a surety for a like amount.

THE DEATH OF MAJOR BARTTELOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I regret to find that the adverse reports with reference to the late Major Barttelot are being repeated and widely circulated, and that on no better authority than their supposed confirmation by the person who originally spread them on the Congo, Assad Farran, a dismissed interpreter of the expedition.

The morning after his arrival in London—viz., on the 25th inst.—I saw Assad Farran at the office of the committee. He admitted that at the time he told the stories on the Congo he was animated by feelings of intense hostility to Major Barttelot and Mr. Jameson, and he made the following declaration, in the presence of myself and Mr. M'Dermott, the acting secretary to the committee:

"Sept. 25, 1888.

"I, Assad Farran, lately interpreter with the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, declare that the alleged severities towards his men, of which Major Barttelot has been accused, were an exercise of discipline which was rendered absolutely necessary, in the interests of the expedition, by the circumstances in which Major Barttelot was placed at the camp at Yambuya and by the mutinous conduct of his men. The station was surrounded on all sides with Arabs, and without the strictest discipline among Major Barttelot's small force the safety of the camp on the Yambuya could not have been maintained. From my own knowledge the discipline practised by Major Barttelot was only what was absolutely necessary, and gave no grounds whatever for the charge of undue severity which has been made against him. "Assad Farran."

In addition to this, he made an equally emphatic retraction of a certain story which he had told on the Congo with reference to Mr. Jameson, and which was the only charge brought against that gentleman. I trust these facts will speak for themselves, and that they will put an end to the further circulation of unsubstantiated slander.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. BURDETT-COUTTS.

Sept. 27.

London School Board Election.—A crowded meeting was held last evening at the Copenhagen Hall, Caledonian-road, in support of the candidature of Mr. A. G. Cook (Librarian to the London Society of Compositors), Labour Candidate for the Borough of Finsbury. The secretary read correspondence from Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., Mr. Joseph Arch, and other prominent Trade Unionists, warmly supporting the candidate, and urging the working men of Finsbury to use every effort to return him. Mr. Cook said direct labour representation was a thing to be strongly advised, as working men, with children of their own, naturally were in a better position to judge of the requirements of those for whom the School Board Act was passed. In regard to religious education, Mr. Cook was of opinion that the existing compromise should be maintained; he also favoured the abolition of school fees. A vote pledging the meeting in support of Mr. Cook's candidature was carried unanimously.

Les Filles de John Bull.—In all ages Frenchmen seem to be of one mind concerning the beauty of Englishwomen. Compare, for instance, the following quotations. M. Perlin, writing of the English in 1558, says: "Their women of any estimation are the greatest beauties in the world, and as fair as alabaster." M. Max O'Rell writes in 1884: "A young girl, lovely as an Englishwoman, knows how to be lovely." Yes; an English belle knows "how to be lovely,"—i.e., by using Rowland's Kalydor, which makes her skin as fair as alabaster, and disperses all freckles, tan, chaps, redness, and roughness of the skin caused by exposure to cold winds or damp foggy weather, renders the skin soft, fair, and delicate, and produces a pure and lovely complexion. It is warranted free from any lead, mineral, or greasy ingredients. Sold everywhere in 4s. 6d. bottles; half bottles 2s. 3d. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor.—(Advertisement.)

MODERN PULPIT ORATORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—As Dr. Parker pertinently puts it, we have 20,000 parsons, but we have not 20,000 poets, nor painters, nor so'o singers. What right, then, have we to expect anything but average ability in those who minister to us? How would any one of us joining in the universal growl like to have the preparation of two original sermons weekly? Could we do it? The simple fact is we want a very great deal too much. We have no right to expect being preached to or at every Sunday. Surely we have, or ought to have, formed pretty definite opinions of our own by the time we have attained middle age. Again, no one seems to think that he has anything to do when he goes to church. Not at all. He goes there to be entertained either intellectually or sensually by appeals to eye and ear. He recites with the most nonchalant indifference imaginable that "he has done the things that he ought not to have done," and that "there is no health in him," without the slightest sense of humiliation or of self-reproach; and when he sings, if he sings at all, he fails utterly to give any value or meaning to the words he utters. Who is wrong now? Well, unhappily, all are wrong together, parson and people too. On neither side does there appear to be any consciousness of the solemnity, of the importance, or even of the intention of the act in which they are engaged. Would such unconsciousness be tolerated in any other relation of life?—I am, Sir, very truly yours,

Old Charlton, Sept. 23. R. PAIGHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I am a preacher, but I can heartily appreciate the service rendered by the writer of the letter to which you naturally give the first place in your Saturday's issue, and which bore the somewhat pathetic signature of "Kept Away." His words, instead of being as blunt as he seems to think, are, on the contrary, so keen-edged that every one of them cuts to the quick. "Kept Away," in giving the reason why the English pulpit is losing its hold upon the English mind, places first the fact that the great majority of the "preachers do not sufficiently recognise the changed attitude of the modern mind towards dogmatic theology"; have not yet made the discovery that "this is not a theological age." But as men may weary of living in mud hovels, and yet be eager to exchange them, not for a forest or a desert, but for cottages or mansions, so may they weary of dwelling mentally within the narrow, unwindowed, crazy walls of creeds that are neither based on Scripture nor buttressed by Reason, and yet be eager to exchange them, not for the shelterless wind-swept wastes of a spiritual wilderness, but for creeds in which all the great faculties of man and all the infinitely greater Scriptures of God can breathe and move unhindered and at ease. To me, Sir, the age is one that has wearied incurably of the old theology grounded in fear, and that has not yet caught sight of the new theology grounded in love, but that is, nevertheless, utterly incapable of finding rest in its present condition of spiritual homelessness.

There are men, miscalled preachers, who might more correctly be described as lecturers on social science, or as political orators, to whom it would be a hard thing to have to speak for half a dozen years to the same people upon none but Biblical themes. But not for the life of me can I understand how they can in the same breath declare both that they are familiar with the Bible and that they have practically exhausted it. Admitting, for the moment, that it is a merely human composition, I should still be driven to confess, with John Anthony Froude, that "the Bible, thoroughly known, is a literature of itself—the rarest and the richest in all departments of thought or imagination which exists."

The world, I take it, Sir, is tired, and is plainly saying that it is tired of men who are ready for considerations of position or pay to speak glibly of things which they have neither heard nor seen. But it is more ready than it ever was, even more ready than it knows, to welcome with open arms the man who with his own eyes sees Divine realities, and therefore speaks.

Are not the multitudes of men and women longing to find in the pulpit men who can in an unaffected, earnest, transparent, pictorial fashion enable them to see and feel that the so-called Word of God is in very deed the living Word of the living Father, addressed to them and to their children, "about the great subjects which appeal to us all"?

The Bible so handled would be a new Bible; the men so handling it would be a new order of preachers, wielding new and hitherto undreamed-of powers; and the Church thus raised up would be a new Church, capable of creating a new world filled with the new music of glad and rich new life.—Yours faithfully,

CHARLES H. WILKINS.

Peter-street Church, Manchester, Sept. 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I am sure that the clergy of the Church of England are very much obliged for the advice that some of the laity have been giving to them, but I would call Mr. Armstrong's attention to the fact that there is no other book in the world, except the Bible, that we have as a standard, or book of reference, as to religious matters. There are plenty of books of negative religion on various points, but none other, except the Bible, as to positive religion on all subjects. We are called, as preachers of that word, to uphold and continually to keep before modern thinkers and worldly-wise men the only unchanging standard which can test their ever-shifting theories, and in harmony with which they must keep them. We should be nothing else but traitors to our God and calling if we attempted to "harmonise," which means here to alter and lower the Divine Word to suit the Human Word. Paul was an attractive preacher, and our Lord Himself. What did they say of human wisdom? Did they attempt to bring their teaching into harmony with that of the men of their day?—Yours sincerely,

HENRY GIRDLESTONE.

Bathampton Vicarage, Bath, Sept. 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Now that Dr. Parker's letters have called attention to the subject of preaching in general, may I be allowed to say a few words expressing the ideas I have had for a long time? The Nonconformist church and congregation of which I form a unit were told last Sunday from the pulpit that in all sections of the Church of Christ at the present day there is a large amount of mental indolence; that although we have the Revised Versions of the Old and New Testaments and commentaries and helps to biblical studies almost without end, yet in many so-called Christian homes the Bible is never opened, and the dust lies so thick on it that you could write "Damnation" on the cover; and that people like short sermons and like their thinking done for them. This is the gist of the words our preacher used last Sunday. Now it seems to me that the pulpit itself is largely responsible for this state of things. It is gloriously true that in the Bible all that is necessary to salvation is set forth so clearly that even a child may understand. But the Book contains also many truths, helpful to spiritual life and progress, which lie deep beneath the surface, and to appreciate many of these a knowledge of the Bible from an intellectual and literary standpoint is absolutely indispensable. We want to know, as far as possible, by whom each of the books of the Bible was written, to whom it was addressed, what was its object, the age in which it was written, the social and national conditions to which it refers—in short, all that is possible to be known of the Bible as a whole, as a literature. If we study it in this way, if we study it as the history of God's successive and progressive revelations of Himself to men, if we study it in the light of the ages in which its various portions were written, if we study it as the Word of God given through inspired men, critically, though reverently, we then have the key to a great deal that, without all this, is merely vague and confusing. To how many, both young and old, vast portions, such as the minor Prophets, are as sealed books, for want of such knowledge! The majority of young people leave both day and Sunday schools, where such information is sometimes partially obtained, before their thinking powers are fully developed, and before they are able to appreciate the immense value of such knowledge. True, we have our commentaries and various helps, but how many have the time and attention to spare which they demand before they become helps, not hindrances? Then why do we not receive more of such instruction from the pulpit on Sunday, when our mental activities are not engrossed by the cares of this world, and when we can thoughtfully and reverently listen to such teaching—teaching which would strengthen our mental powers, and enable us to perceive for ourselves the spiritual truths we need to learn?

I write down these thoughts for what they are worth. Whatever other people may think of them, they are, at least, sincere, being the firm convictions of

A GIRL WHO THINKS FOR HERSELF.

Piccadilly, W., Sept. 21.

Miners in Conference.—At the conference of representative miners not under the operation of the sliding scale of wages, held at Manchester yesterday, the following resolution affecting 200,000 miners in England, Scotland, and Wales was passed: "(1) That, seeing that the conference has agreed upon notice to be given for an advance of wages, it is hereby agreed that all notices should be given so as to terminate in the week ending Oct. 27, 1888. (2) That in case of any colliery or district represented at this conference being offered any advance less than that decided upon at this conference, viz., 10 per cent., they still carry out the resolution by lodging notice demanding the full amount agreed upon; further, that no district shall accept 10 per cent. on such condition as that it shall lose it in the event of any other district represented at this conference not obtaining it."

Fatal Fight in Clare Market.—A fight which had a fatal termination took place last evening in Stanhope-street, Clare Market. Shortly before six o'clock, a man named George Best, aged forty-nine years, living at No. 4, Stanhope-street, had an altercation which eventually developed into a fight with a man named William Bowdan, who with his wife lives in the same thoroughfare. After an exchange of blows it appears that Bowdan struck Best a blow which felled him to the ground. In his fall Best caught his head on the kerbstone, the concussion producing unconsciousness, from which he never recovered. He was conveyed to King's College Hospital, where the house surgeon found him to be dead. Bowdan voluntarily gave himself up to the police, and was taken to Bow-street Police Station, where he made a statement. He said that he was leaving the house, when his wife, who was at the first-floor window, called him back and told him that Best had used vulgar and disparaging language respecting her, whereupon he remonstrated with Best, who struck him; he returned the blow and a fight ensued. Bowdan will be charged before the magistrate at Bow-street to-day.

Sir James Murray's Patent Fluid Magnesia secures a perfect digestion, corrects acidity, and relieves heartburn, without injury to the coats of the stomach. Effectual in cases of irregular digestion, gout, and gravel, and the safest corrective for women and children. Recommended by medical men, from Sir Humphry Davy and Sir Astley Cooper to leading modern physicians. In bottles 1s. each, of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.—(Advt.)

Is Marriage a Failure?—No, not if people use Aspinall's Enamel to make their homes bright and beautiful. Wherever a home is bright it is happy. N.B.—Aspinall's Enamel is the only one guaranteed to make marriage a success; imitations will probably make it a worse failure than they themselves are. Aspinall's is sold everywhere, or post free 6d., 1s. 6d., and 3s. For Baths, 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. From Works, London, S.E.—(Advt.)

OPERA COMIQUE.

The audience who assisted last evening at the production of a new comic opera, entitled "Carina," were not unanimous as to its merits when the curtain fell. It appeared, however, that the dissentients formed an exceedingly small minority till, in an unhappy moment, Mr. Cunningham Bridgman proceeded to make a speech, according to a present custom, which is far more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Mr. Bridgman's words of thanks, and a feeling reference to his literary colleague, Mr. E. L. Blanchard (absent through illness), were certainly not irritating, but they caused a considerable accession of strength to the "Noes" in the gallery, whence came remarks more forcible than polite. It may be that the dissatisfaction expressed by a few had little connection with the merits of the piece. The opinion of first night "wreckers," of course, goes for nothing, and if some of the audience resented the indiscriminate applause of a numerous claque, and the meaningless encores which resulted from it, we must not attach too wide a significance to their demonstrations. Beyond question, the predominating "Ayes" of last evening were right. "Carina" is an opera that, with a little revision in the light of experience before the public, will enjoy what it deserves—a "run."

The authors and composer cannot be accused of having put their work together hastily, since a first version was completed by Mr. E. L. Blanchard and Madame Julia Woolf at least three years ago. That played last night is the result of a comprehensive and severe revision, for which, in consequence of Mr. Blanchard's indisposition, the services of Mr. Cunningham Bridgman were secured. The changes made in the dialogue and a few of the scenes are material, but all the veteran playwright's graceful lyrics remain, and give the book a grace and distinction which those who know the writer—and who does not?—are prepared to take for granted. The story of "Carina" is founded upon an old French drama, "Guerre ouverte, ou Ruse contre Ruse," by Dumaniant, which, just over a century ago, was produced in Paris and played the then unprecedented number of seventy successive nights. Its motive is simple, and its working out has the supreme advantage, for an opera, of being perfectly clear. Some of the incidents are, no doubt, more familiar on the stage now than they were a hundred years ago, but when the uncle of a young lady about to be married to the man of his choice makes a bet with the young gentleman whom she prefers that he will not succeed in wedding her before the day is out, the sympathy and curiosity of an audience are able to stand a far heavier strain of reminiscence than the author puts upon them. It would be unfair to tell here how the bet is won, and how ingeniously, before the *dénouement* arrives, fortune is made to incline now to this side, now to that. Enough that, save in the early scenes of the second act, which will bear compression, the interest keeps up to the end. Mr. Blanchard and his collaborateur have put into their play a set of varied characters, some of whom, it is true, we have seen before, but are not indisposed to welcome again. There is an irascible uncle, capitally played and sung by Mr. Snazelle; a daring and dashing lover cleverly impersonated by Mr. Durward Lely; a servant of the Leporello type, whom Mr. E. D. Ward hits off to the life; three menials of the farcical order (Messrs. C. Collette, Guise, and Eric Thorne), whose clever fooling raised hearty laughter; a young lady who sings prettily on her way to marriage, and has a fascinating representative in Miss Camille d'Arville; an intriguing waiting maid, made typically sharp and pert by Miss Josephine Findlay; and a resourceful duenna who should be much obliged to Madame Ada Doree for making her amusing. These are good, if not entirely original characters, and, in able hands, they combine with pretty dresses and really beautiful scenery to keep the stage attractive. Nevertheless, the play will gain by compression of the somewhat risky second act, and a retouching of the dialogue here and there with a view to greater smartness. The composer, Madame Julia Woolf, whom the public knew some years ago as a pianist, is an experienced and clever musician, but somewhat unequal withal. For example, the ballads in "Carina" are well-nigh slavish copies of the Balfe model, the resemblance in general character, and sometimes in forms of expression, being curiously close. Not that they are any the less acceptable to a popular audience on this account, but the likeness can hardly be called a high distinction. On the other hand, when Madame Woolf has to write characteristic music, she surprises us by the aptness of her ideas and the ability of their expression. At one time, it is true, we are reminded of "Piffpaff" in the "Huguenots," and at another of a Donizetti *ensemble*; but the composer has a humour of her own, and it is obvious that in these cases she is indulging in a spirit of burlesque. The fact remains in any case that a good deal of the music in "Carina" is of a kind superior to the ordinary run of comic opera, and can be heard with interest and enjoyment by amateurs, none the less, of course, because the orchestration, always appropriate, is often ingenious and, in its way, unusually effective. After a few more representations the blemishes practically inseparable from a first performance will have disappeared, and then, if we mistake not, "Carina" will be found thoroughly enjoyable by lovers of its kind. The conductor was Mr. Auguste van Biene, and the opera was produced under the direction of Mr. Charles Harris.

GYMNASTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—All who have the cause of physical education at heart will thank you for your able article in which you expose the fallacy of M. Philippe Daryl's generalisation that methodical exercise counts for nothing in England, and that gymnastics are not only a failure but a hindrance.

Any one conversant with the history of athletics and outdoor sports in this country during the last thirty years knows perfectly well that their whole direction during that period has been towards their more systematic and methodical practice. Sports that were formerly only casually practised now number scores of clubs, all employed in providing facilities to their members for the regular and effective practice of their particular game. The direct benefits are the immense increase in the number of those who can thus have regular exercise, and the popularisation of a rational beneficial amusement as opposed to the inactive state of body, which leads to both moral and physical ailment. Again, any athletic youth will inform M. Daryl that it is only by regular practice carried on systematically that pleasure in athletics is obtainable. He who works by fits and starts has plenty of aches and pains, and little else. It is the universal experience in all of our outdoor sports.

As regards gymnastics, they may be a failure in France, but they have certainly not failed elsewhere. In Switzerland, Germany, and Sweden they have done immense good, and are powerful factors in the national life of those countries. This has within recent years been very forcibly exemplified, and England has awoke to the value of gymnastics, more especially for town communities. They are everywhere being added to our outdoor sports, and they form a completing link for a splendid system of physical education, seeing that they can be practised irrespective of climate or season, and are specially suitable for those whose long hours within walls prevent any chance of reaching green fields for outdoor sports. Gymnastic clubs are being formed in all parts of the country, more particularly in the large towns, most of them upon the pattern of the German Gymnastic Society of London, which was founded in 1861, and which has done so much to lead the way towards a really effective system of physical education for both the weakly and the strong. Nearly every school has now its gymnastic class, and the School Board has added it to its curriculum.

The leading gymnastic clubs are so fully convinced of the benefits that accrue from regular practice carried on under effective supervision that they have now banded together and founded the "Amateur Gymnastic Association," with the express object of furthering the progress of gymnastics in this country, and they have not the slightest doubt that the more that English parents see of the practical results of a regular system of gymnastics the more speedy will be their adoption of it as an integral part of the education and recreation of their children. The Amateur Gymnastic Association does not believe in Mr. Daryl's statement of the matter.

Any one desirous of obtaining an ocular proof of the fallacy of the statement that gymnastics produce "pessimism" and "névropathie" can pay a visit to the German Gymnasium, 26, Pancras-road, King's-cross, on any Monday or Thursday evening, or to the Orion Gymnasium, Casterton-street, Hackney, on any Tuesday or Friday evening. He will there see young men, nearly all of them confined to office work for six days of the week, but who, thanks to a regular course of gymnastics, are possessed of active vigorous health, and can exhibit a physique that is not to be easily beaten anywhere. As to "pessimism" and "névropathie," they may know the meaning of the words, but I am sure that they have no nearer acquaintance with them.

I hope that you will follow up the argument of your Thursday's article, and not permit the public to think that there is anything hap-hazard in the question of physical education.—Yours respectfully,

J. W. MACQUEEN,
Hon. Sec. Amateur Gymnastic Association.
11, Old Jewry-chambers, London, E.C., Sept. 22.

The Home Secretary concluded his visit to Birmingham yesterday.

Mr. Chamberlain remains the guest of the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, at Bestwood Lodge, Notts. To-day Mr. Chamberlain will inspect the municipal institutions of Nottingham, and receive the hospitality of the Mayor.

There is reason to believe that a new Russian Four per Cent. Foreign Loan will very shortly be issued by Messrs. Sack, of St. Petersburg, and Messrs. Bleichröder, of Berlin. The coupons will not be subject to taxation.—*Reuter*.

New Torpedo Boat.—Successful trials of an improved type of second-class torpedo-boat, lately constructed by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, for the Russian Government, took place on the Thames on Wednesday. This boat is similar to those lately built by the same firm for the British Admiralty. The dimensions are 60ft in length by 8ft 6in beam, and the speed obtained during a continuous run of two hours, carrying a dead weight of two tons, was 17·58 knots. In manœuvring it was found that circles could be turned at full speed in 45sec to port and 59sec to starboard. The Russian Government was represented by Captains Mordovin and Ivanoff, and the contractors by Mr. Crohn.

Removing Crops.—At Cullane, near Mitchelstown, yesterday, about 400 men, with horses and carts, assembled on the farm from which two tenants named Lee and Barrett were evicted on Tuesday, and carried off the greater portion of the hay and potato crops which the evicted families claimed as their property. In the evening an Emergency man with a force of police put in an appearance, and at the request of their leaders the people desisted. The police took the names of some of the persons actively engaged in the work.

Battersea Park Outrage.—The woman who was pushed into, and rescued from, one of the lakes in Battersea Park on Tuesday night and conveyed to St. George's Hospital, is named Charlotte Andrews. She is forty-two years old, and her residence is at 65, Westmoreland-street, Pimlico.

INFECTION AND DISINFECTION.

An article on this very important subject, from the pen of Dr. Robson Roose, which was published in the "Fortnightly Review," has been reprinted as a pamphlet, with additions. After discussing various ways for disinfecting rooms and preventing the spread of infectious diseases, the author refers to the action of the medical officer of health. One of those duties is described in the following regulation: "On receiving information of the outbreak of a contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease, the medical officer shall visit the spot, inquire into the causes and circumstances of the outbreak, advise as to measures for preventing the extension of the disease, and assist in executing the same." The medical officer cannot act without information, for which, in the large majority of cases, he must depend upon others, and the questions then arise: Who is to furnish the information, and should the reporting be made compulsory, that is, should penalties be attached to neglect in this respect? There is much division of opinion on these two points, which ought to be definitely and promptly decided, for of the various attempts recently made to arrest the spread of infectious disorders, the measures which provide for their compulsory notification to sanitary authorities are by far the most important. Up to the present time Parliament has dealt with the subject of the notification of infectious diseases in a manner which is both imperfect and unsatisfactory. It has laid down no general principle applicable to all communities; but has simply permitted regulations on the subject to be inserted in a few local bills. Hence it happens that in most places it is no one's business to report the existences of cases of infectious disease to the sanitary authorities; in others, the medical attendant is charged with this duty, and neglect to perform it is visited with a penalty; and in yet other instances, a similar duty is likewise imposed upon the householder, a dual notification being therefore requisite. The advantages of notification cannot be doubted; but it is surely absurd to enforce the practice in one place and to neglect it in another, where perhaps much benefit would result from its introduction. No one at the present day will seriously assert that any plea of individual rights can be advanced when the well-being of the community is at stake.

A bill to secure notification is at the present time before the House of Commons, and the only points really at issue refer to the person upon whom the duty of notification should devolve, and the question whether such duty should be compulsory. The medical attendant is obviously the only person really competent to report the fact that a case of infectious disease exists in a given house; it is his duty to discover the nature of the complaint before he can properly treat it. It appears to Dr. Robson Roose that the difficulty might be solved by requiring the medical attendant to furnish the patient's friends or the householder with a certificate, setting forth the nature of the illness; that the friends should be required, under a penalty for neglect, to send the certificate to the sanitary inspector, who should acknowledge its receipt to the medical attendant, and forward him a small fee, say half-a-crown. If the doctor considered that the patient's friends would do all that was necessary in the way of disinfection when the proper time came, the sanitary authorities would take no further action in the matter; but their aid would be solicited whenever the doctor had reason to believe that the friends were either unwilling or unable to disinfect the premises in a satisfactory manner. This plan would appear to be free from the objections raised against charging the medical attendant with the duty which clearly ought to belong to the householder. The public at large should be made to feel that every one is interested in preventing the spread of infectious diseases. Of course there are many persons who would, from various motives, suppress information, and keep back any certificate. Such neglect, however, could not exist without the knowledge of the medical attendant, who would warn the offenders of the consequences of disobeying the law.

THE ALLEGED BABY-FARMING CASE.

At the Wandsworth Town Hall, yesterday, Mr. A. Braxton Hicks, coroner, resumed the inquest on the body of Isaac Arnold, a child six months old, who had died under peculiar circumstances. Deceased had been placed in the charge of Mrs. Jessie Chapman, living at Tooting, a person registered under the Infant Life Protection Act, by a Mrs. Arnold, and the child was taken ill after it had been fed on some food which Mrs. Arnold had brought with her. Death ensued, and the contents of the stomach and the viscera were entrusted to Dr. Stevenson for the purpose of analysis.

At yesterday's proceedings some important revelations were made.

Mary Ann Saunders, wife of a cabman, of Alfred-cottages, York-road, Richmond, had known Mrs. Arnold about 4½ years, and had allowed her to have answers to advertisements sent to her house. Sometimes she would get a dozen letters in reply to one advertisement. On March 31, at nine o'clock at night, Mrs. Arnold came to her house with a baby a month old. Witness asked her why she had brought it there, and she replied that the mother was going to Bournemouth to nurse her (Mrs. Arnold's) mother, who was very ill. Witness agreed to keep the child for a month, at 10s per week. Mrs. Arnold said the baby's name was Eva.

Mrs. Arnold was also examined. She first received a letter from Mrs. Bailey, the supposed mother of the deceased, about a week previous to Aug. 22. She met her at Euston, on the 22nd, in the waiting-room. Witness received the baby, and Mrs. Bailey paid her £30 in notes. (On the last occasion she swore that she had not received any money with the child.) She had no idea what had become of Mrs. Bailey. It was not true that she was at Bournemouth when she stated that she was. She had been worried to death. She went to 90, Windsor-road, Holloway, after the death of the child, and was surprised to learn that Mrs. Bailey had gone away. Mrs. Bailey had told her that she had another infant, which was being taken care of. Witness went to the registrar's office at Holloway, and learned that the deceased had been registered as "John Bailey, son of John Bailey, commercial traveller, and Elizabeth Bailey. E. Bailey, mother and informant." In September, 1886, witness placed a female child, three months old, out to nurse with a Mrs. Carter at 5s a week, saying that it was her mother's niece's daughter. The name of the child was Eva Muriel Grundy. Witness had previously left an infant named Constance Hall with Mrs. Carter, who lives at Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire. Witness had two boys and a girl living with her. They thought she was their mother. She refused to say to whom the children belonged. She also knew a Mrs. Meredith, to whom she had entrusted a child named Ernest William Arnold. She had not seen that boy for two years, but she did not know that Mrs. Meredith had "had a month," and that she was an old woman and exceedingly poor. In February last, when witness was confined, a Mrs. Dawson brought her a baby, which she was unable to take, so her nurse took it. She did not know that a woman named Hayes, to whom she had entrusted the care of a child, was undergoing two years' hard labour.

The Coroner: Well, it is so, and yet you say that you know that all the children were well cared for.

Witness: I think it is a great shame.

The Coroner: So do I.

Mrs. Arnold admitted that she had sent two children to a Mrs. Lawrence, at Great Yarmouth. One child she sent as Ernest William Williamson, and the other as Matilda Florence Lawrence Richardson. The correct name of the girl was Mary Ann Miller, and she was born at Blackheath. She received a premium of £10 with the boy and £15 with the girl. She gave Mr. Lawrence the whole of the £15.

Mrs. Sarah Chambers, of 90, Windsor-road, Holloway, stated that Mrs. Bailey, the mother of the deceased child, took two unfurnished rooms at her house in the first week in July. When she came she had a baby with her. She said her husband was a commercial traveller. When she had been there three days a gentleman, who said he was Mr. Bailey, came and stayed until the next morning. He was very tall and well-dressed, and witness believed she would be able to recognise him if she saw him again. He had to stoop to pass under the hall lamp. After the baby was gone to Mrs. Arnold's witness heard Mrs. Bailey let somebody out every morning, but she could not see who it was. Mrs. Bailey said her boy was four months old. She had fifteen tins of prepared food. On Tuesday, the 21st ult., she told witness that the baby was going away, as she thought, to a good home at a country farmhouse, where it would get plenty of good milk, and she sat up till eleven o'clock that night ironing the child's clothes. At half-past nine the next morning the mother left the house with the child, taking with her a large basket of clothes, a good-sized box, and the perambulator. She had a cab, and directed the driver to take her to Euston. She had previously told witness that she was going to meet the person who was to take the infant. She returned in the afternoon without the child, perambulator, and luggage. On the following morning a letter arrived for Mrs. Bailey bearing the Wolverton postmark. On the Saturday she said that her furniture was going to be stored at the Finsbury Park Sale Rooms, and she paid her rent. Witness was not surprised to hear her say she was leaving, as she always seemed so unsettled. In the afternoon a letter and telegram came for her, and at four o'clock she went away in a hansom cab. The furniture, which was of good quality, was removed the same evening, and sold at Jones's Auction Rooms in the Seven Sisters-road as it was taken from the van. When Mrs. Bailey disappeared she took with her a tin box and a bag. Three days afterwards she called for a bottle containing some brandy, which she had forgotten, and she then said she had been to the auctioneer and got her money.

By the Coroner: She was a quiet person, and did not say much about herself. She did say, however, that her parents lived at Leeds, and she spoke like a North-countrywoman. She was about thirty years of age, rather above the medium height, freckled, had sandy, frizzy hair, and a dimple in one cheek. Late on the night of the 28th Mrs. Arnold called, but as witness was in bed she came again on the next day. She then said she would not have cared if she could have got possession of a paper which Mrs. Bailey had. She also said that Mrs. Bailey had got two other children "out."

Mrs. Ann Sperring, of 21, Hambro-road, Finsbury Park, deposed that Mrs. Bailey took apartments in her house about a fortnight before Christmas. A gentleman visited her occasionally, but she kept herself very quiet. Her baby was born on March 20.

Mrs. Alice Stevens, of 18, Morden-street, Finsbury Park, stated that she nursed Mrs. Bailey in her confinement. She told witness that she had been a nursery governess in the family of a gentleman who was the father of her child, and added that he was a married man and that she was unmarried. She said that her parents, who lived at Leeds, formerly kept their carriage there, but were now not so well off. Witness could not remember what name she mentioned. She was positive that the baby forming the subject of this inquiry was not her first child. Witness did not see Mr. Bailey during the three weeks she was there.

The coroner adjourned the inquiry for further evidence.

The Liberal and Radical Association of Central Finsbury held a public meeting at the Foresters' Hall last night, when Mr. Richard Eve was introduced as the accepted candidate. Considerable difference of opinion was manifested between the partisans of Mr. Eve and those of Mr. Naoroji. Mr. Eve asserted that he was perfectly willing to waive his candidature if desired to do so by the association.

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DRURY-LANE.—Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.—EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, [illegible] THE ARMADA, a romance of 1588, by Henry Hamilton and Augustus Harris.

THE ARMADA at DRURY-LANE.—Winifred Emery, [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Plymouth Sound. The Harvest Home. [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Spain. A Suspect of the Inquisition. The Attempt to seize the "Vixen."

THE ARMADA.—Elizabeth's Court. The News of the Armada.

THE ARMADA.—The Cross at Charing, 1588. View of Westminster Abbey [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—The Game of Bowls on Plymouth Hoe. [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—The Council of War Aboard the Admiral's Ship.

THE ARMADA.—The Fight off Calais. The Fire-ships. [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—The Spanish Inquisition. The Auto da Fé. [illegible]

THE ARMADA. Note.—The Spanish Inquisition [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Whitehall. A Royal Reward.

THE ARMADA.—The Thanksgiving at St. Paul's. Elizabeth's Triumphal Progress. God Save the Queen. God Save You, My People.

THE ARMADA.—Times says: "A great success [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Times says: "The great naval display, [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Daily Telegraph says: "In a scene of general excitement, Mr. Augustus Harris on Saturday night [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Daily Telegraph says: "In his [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Standard says: "Mr. Augustus Harris [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Daily News says: "The authors of 'The Armada' have drunk deep of [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Morning Post says: "In 'The Armada' [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Morning Post says: "It is the fight off Calais [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Chronicle says: "A healthful [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Chronicle says: "The spectacular [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Chronicle says: "In its scenic [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Chronicle says: "The play ends [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—Globe says: "The first night's [illegible]

THE ARMADA.—In consequence of the numerous [illegible] SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY, Oct. 6.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, [illegible] CAPTAIN SWIFT. [illegible] THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. [illegible]

CAPTAIN SWIFT is in itself a drama of powerful [illegible]

MORNING PERFORMANCE of CAPTAIN SWIFT, [illegible] HAYMARKET THEATRE.

ADELPHI.—A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.—TO-NIGHT, at eight, THE UNION JACK. [illegible]

ADELPHI.—Mr. WILLIAM TERRISS as JACK [illegible] in THE UNION JACK, TO-NIGHT, at eight.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Mr. Charles [illegible]

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Miss [illegible]

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—"A stirring [illegible]

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—"An honest, [illegible]

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—"The energy [illegible]

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK, TO-NIGHT, [illegible] THE LOTTERY TICKET. [illegible]

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. Henry Irving.—LAST THREE TIMES of DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LAST TWO NIGHTS and SATURDAY MATINEE of DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—NEXT MONDAY, Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as THE BARON CHEVRIAL, in A PARISIAN ROMANCE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT and SATURDAY [illegible] Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD in DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. [illegible]

LYCEUM THEATRE.—A PARISIAN ROMANCE, NEXT MONDAY.—Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as THE BARON CHEVRIAL.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—At once, TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW NIGHT, [illegible] Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD in DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. [illegible]

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 1, A PARISIAN ROMANCE. [illegible] Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as THE BARON CHEVRIAL.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LAST THREE PERFORMANCES of DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE, [illegible]

LYCEUM THEATRE.—A PARISIAN ROMANCE, on MONDAY NEXT. Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as THE BARON CHEVRIAL.

SURREY THEATRE.—THIS and following EVENINGS, [illegible] THE GOLDEN LADDER, [illegible]

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MR. SIDNEY TOWER will SING, THIS EVENING, [illegible] at FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.—Admission 1s.

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OLYMPIC.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at eight. Mr. HENRY NEVILLE as BOB BRIERLY. [illegible]

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OPERA COMIQUE.—[illegible] CARINA. [illegible]

COURT THEATRE.—[illegible] MAMMA. [illegible]

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MR. W. S. PENLEY.—UNCLES AND AUNTS. [illegible]

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TOOLE'S THEATRE.—[illegible] PEPITA. [illegible]

SAVOY.—[illegible] THE MIKADO. [illegible]

AVENUE.—[illegible]

OLD GUARD.—[illegible]

PRINCE OF WALES'.—[illegible] DOROTHY. [illegible]

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THE WHITE DRAWING ROOM.—A Gentleman writes: "Whatever I do I do thoroughly. I determined to renovate everything in my drawing room with 'Aspinall's White Enamel,' so I had all the furniture and woodwork well pumice-stoned, then painted one coat. When that was hard I had it again pumice-stoned, then another coat of 'Aspinall,' and when that was hard I repeated the pumice-stoning process, and put on a third coat of 'Aspinall,' and the effect is beautiful beyond description; a perfectly hard marble surface, white as snow, and smooth as glass."
ASPINALL'S ENAMEL is sold everywhere, or sent post free in tins, 9d., 1s. 6d., and 3s. (for baths, 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d.), from the Works, Peckham, London. Colour cards, showing over 100 tints, free on application.

TO SHIPBUILDERS.
EXTENSION of TIME for DELIVERY of TENDERS.
TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, 27th SEPTEMBER, 1888.
THIS Corporation, being desirous of receiving TENDERS for the execution of the work necessary in the SUPPLY of a new BOILER, alterations to machinery, new decks, and repairs to the Trinity House screw steam vessel Alert (now lying in Penzance Harbour, where she may be inspected), Notice is Hereby Given, that forms of tender, drawing, and specification may be obtained on application at the Lights Department at this House, on any day, between the hours of ten a.m. and four p.m.
Applicants, upon receiving a form of tender, &c., will be required to deposit the sum of one pound (£1), which amount will be returned in due course to each firm sending in a bona-fide tender and who return the drawing.
Tenders, sealed, and marked outside "Tender for alterations, &c., to Alert steam vessel," must be addressed to the Secretary, and delivered at this House on or before Thursday, the 11th October, and no tender can be entertained that is not made on the form provided.
The Corporation does not pledge itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, J. INGLIS, Secretary.

TENDERS for RED FIR TELEGRAPH POLES and for CREOSOTING.—GENERAL POST OFFICE.
By Command of the Postmaster-General.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 9,261 RED FIR TELEGRAPH POLES, to be delivered in London or at Sutton Bridge; and 14,205 to be delivered at Northumberland Dock (River Tyne), West Hartlepool, Hull, or Grimsby.
The poles to be felled between Nov. 1, 1888, and Feb. 28, 1889, and to be delivered during the following summer.
Tenders are also invited for creosoting the above-mentioned poles, with either 8lb. or 10lb. of creosote to the cubic foot, as may be decided.
Tenders may be submitted for either (a) the supply of the poles; (b) both the supply and creosoting; or (c) the creosoting only; but, if (b) be tendered for, tenders for (a) and (c) should also be submitted.
The poles will have to be delivered at the port at which the [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAMPAGNE—VINTAGE 1884.
EXCELLENCE COMBINED WITH ECONOMY.

ROPER FRÈRES and CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—First Quality.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—Extra Dry.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—First Quality.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—Medium Dry.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—Vin Brut or Natural Champagne.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—At Holborn Restaurant.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—At Hôtel Métropole.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—At Grand Hotel.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All Wine Merchants can, if requested, supply ROPER FRÈRES' CHAMPAGNE. The public are cautioned not to allow other brands to be substituted.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—At principal Theatres.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—For Wedding Breakfasts.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—For Balls.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—For Coursing Matches.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—For Hunt Breakfasts.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—For Birthday Festivities.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—For Public Banquets.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—For Masonic Banquets.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—For Festive Celebrations.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—For Evening Parties.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—At all Hotels.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—At principal Restaurants.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—In Town and Provinces.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—Of all Wine Merchants.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—First Quality.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—Extra Dry.

ROPER FRÈRES'.—Medium Dry.

ROPER FRÈRES and CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

A SUICIDE PREVENTED in a RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—A Wedding Substituted for Laudanum.—A gentleman in business in Staffordshire recently travelled to London in a first-class carriage, and had for his sole comrade de voyage a lady of some 27 years of age, stylishly dressed, and of decidedly attractive appearance, who sat opposite to him at the other end of the compartment, without speaking a word, and apparently buried in a profound reverie. [illegible]

[illegible]

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR For the Nursery.
Note.—Is distinguished for uniformly superior quality, and has over 30 years' reputation.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR For the Family Table.
Note.—Inferior qualities, asserting fictitious claims, are being offered for the sake of extra profit.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR For the Sick Room.
Note.—Purchasers should insist on being supplied with BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.
Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.
THIS EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA. Misses Winifred Emery, Bruce, James, Neilson, and Maud Milton; Messrs. Leonard Boyne, Lablache, Gardiner, Stevens, Beaumont, Loraine, Dawson, Dallas, and Harry Nicholls.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, CAPTAIN SWIFT. Mr. Tree, Messrs. Macklin, Kemble, Fuller Mellish, Allan, Harwood, Harrison, and Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.50, THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.
THIS EVENING, at 8, THE UNION JACK. William Terriss, Messrs. Cartwright, Beveridge, Shine, Cautley, Somers, Russell, &c.; Miss Millward, Mesdames Forsyth, Nethersole, Drummond, Bufton, and Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Mr. Henry Irving.
THIS EVENING, at 9, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Mr. Richard Mansfield, Messrs. Harkins, Sullivan, Crompton, Frankau, Burrows, and Vivian; Mrs. Sol-Smith, Miss Sheridan, Miss Beatrice Cameron. At 8, LESBIA. Miss Cameron, as Lesbia.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Miss Grace Hawthorne. Manager, Mr. W. W. Kelly.
THIS EVENING, at 7.45, THE STILL ALARM. Messrs. Harry Lacy, Harry Parker, W. L. Abingdon, Bassett Roe, George Skinner, E. F. Mayeur, and E. W. Garden; Mesdames Grace Hawthorne, Cicely Richards, Ina Barnard, and Fannie Leslie.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Manageress, Miss Sophie Eyre.
THIS EVENING, at 8, SHE. Miss Eyre, Misses Fanny Enson, Elliott, Duggan, Wilson, Vyse, Graves, and Miss Mary Rorke; Messrs. Julian Cross, Edmund Gurney, H. Maxwell, James East, Glyn, Wynn, and Edmund Maurice.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manageress, Miss Agnes Hewitt.
THIS EVENING, at 8, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Mr. Henry Neville, Messrs. Burnett, Wood, Courtneidge, Coutts, Rivers, Baggs, and Mr. W. H. Denny; Miss Jennie Lee, Mrs. Huntly, Miss Ferrers, and Miss Agnes Hewitt. At 7.15, Comedietta.

STRAND THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7.45, KLEPTOMANIA. Followed by, at 9.45, ALADDIN. Miss Alice Atherton, Mesdames Susie Vaughan, Grace Huntley, Lillie Bryer, Lilian Millward, V. Bennett, Madge Johnstone; Messrs. C. S. Fawcett, Albert Chevalier, W. Lugg, Albert Sims, J. Halliwell, Herbert Standing, and Mr. Willie Edouin.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers, Mr. E. Bruce and Miss Edith Woodworth.
THIS EVENING, at 8, FROU-FROU. Messrs. W. Farren, Arthur Elwood, Fred Terry, O. Farquhar, F. Dawson, C. Kent; Mesdames Edith Woodworth, Henrietta Lindley, R. Evelyn, Margaret Terry, Minnie Terry, and Marie de Grey.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. At 7.45, THE BROTHERS. Messrs. Thomas Thorne, Rignold, Thorne, Maude, Blythe, Buist, Grove, Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Homfrey, Banister, Harrison, M'Neill, Bowman, Adlercron, Arnold, Matanders, and Miss Vane.

OPERA COMIQUE.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, CARINA. Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Doree, Jessica Dene, Blanche Murray, Flora Wilmoe, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, W. Hailey, and Charles Collette.

COURT THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 8.45, MAMMA. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. E. Lewis, and Mr. A. Cecil; Miss Hughes, Miss Filippi, Miss Caldwell, Miss Brough, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8, HERMINE. Messrs. R. Cathcart, S. Brough, E. Lewis, W. H. Quinton; Mesdames M. Caldwell and Florence Wood.

COMEDY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 9, UNCLES AND AUNTS. Messrs. W. S. Penley, T. G. Warren, W. Draycott, W. F. Hawtrey, W. Everard, W. Lestocq; Misses C. Grahame, Daly, Elton, Lee, and V. Featherston. At 8, THE SPY. Messrs. W. F. Hawtrey, W. Draycott, and A. G. Andrews; Mrs. Cannings, Misses Scarlett and Featherston.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. Chas. Wyndham.
THIS EVENING, at 9, BETSY. Messrs. W. Blakeley, H. Standing, A. Maltby, A. Boucicault, and Geo. Giddens; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Robertson, E. Terriss, F. Moore, E. Penrose, and Lottie Venne. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Lessee, Mr. J. L. Toole.
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, PEPITA. Mesdames Wadman, Kate Cutler, Alma Stanley; Messrs. Horace Lingard, Frank Wyatt, Walker Marnock, Frank Seymour, Lytton Grey, &c.

SAVOY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE MIKADO. Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Barrington, R. Temple, R. Cummings, and J. G. Robertson; Mesdames G. Ulmar, Jessie Bond, S. Grey, and Rosina Brandram. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, DOROTHY. Mesds. Marie Tempest, F. Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR-PROOF.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Mr. Edward Terry.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER. Messrs. Edward Terry, A. Bishop, B. Thomas, Valentine, B. Gould, F. Kerr, S. Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, C. Addison, M. Millett, Eva Wilson.

BRITANNIA THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7, CALLED BACK. Misses O. Webb, B. D'Aumaine, Howe, Pettifer, Morgan; Messrs. A. Syms, W. Steadman, J. B. Howe, E. Newbound, King-Bolton, J. Monro, Mons. Beaumont. Incidental: The Flying Renauos. THE MYSTERIOUS FAMILY. Messrs. W. Gardiner, G. B. Bigwood, &c.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
THIS DAY, at 3 and 7.30 (in Concert Hall and Theatre), Fratelli Prandi's Marionettes, RODOPE and THE LIVING SKELETON. At 4.30 and 9, The Neapolitan Mandolinists.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

THE SALE OF
THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
AMOUNTS TO AN AVERAGE WHICH, IF TESTED,
WILL SHOW AN
EXCESS OF HALF A MILLION
COPIES WEEKLY
OVER ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER.

LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Our Berlin correspondent telegraphs the announcement contained in last night's *Official Gazette* authorising legal proceedings to be taken against the editor of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, and the person who supplied him with the article purporting to be the Diary of the late Emperor Frederick, which recently appeared in that Review.

Telegraphic advices from Suakin state that on Wednesday night the rebels occupied another position near the water-fort, and, in spite of a heavy fire from the batteries and her Majesty's ship Gannet, succeeded in entrenching themselves. The new position is declared by the military authorities to be a strong one.

At Wandsworth yesterday Mr. Braxton Hicks, coroner, resumed the inquest on the body of Isaac Arnold, six months old, who died while in the charge of Mrs. Jessie Chapman, Tooting, a person licensed under the Infant Life Protection Act. The inquiry was again adjourned.

Richard Le Fleming Shepherd, a medical practitioner residing in Lincolnshire, was summoned at the Guildhall Police-court yesterday for sending the carcass of a diseased calf to the London Central Market. It appeared that the defendant first tried to sell the carcase to a local butcher, who, however, would not buy it. He then sent it to London, although he was strongly advised not to do so. Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk imposed a fine of £20.

George Jones, a wood-cutter, was accused at the Clerkenwell Police-court, yesterday, of breaking into the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Aloysius, St. Pancras, and stealing two silver cruets belonging to the Rev. Michael Ryan, the priest. The prosecutor stated that his servant having informed him that she heard noises in the church, he entered the building and saw three burglars attempting to break open the safe. A desperate struggle ensued, in the course of which the priest knocked down the accused and another. Two of the depredators, however, escaped, but the prisoner, although he broke away once, was captured, and handed over to the police. The case was remanded.

Thomas Joseph Hoberfield, tailor, was again charged at the Lambeth Police-court, yesterday, with attempting to murder his daughter by cutting her throat with a razor. The young woman, who cried bitterly while giving her evidence, said her father was always kind and affectionate, and she was sure he would not purposely hurt her. Mr. Chance observed that he was satisfied the prisoner did not know what he was doing, but he was obliged to commit him for trial. This was accordingly done.

Levi Richard Bartlett, a general dealer at Poplar, was remanded by Mr. Lushington, at the Thames Police-court yesterday, on the charge of wilfully murdering his wife and attempting to commit suicide.

Yesterday the Stock Markets improved in the morning, but afterwards relapsed, and closed dull. Nevertheless, a rise occurred in many securities on the day, including English, American, Canadian, and Mexican railways. Foreign Government bonds were steady. A decline took place in cable securities, and copper shares, after being firm, gave way. Consols fell 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. The Bank received £160,000 in gold from abroad.

It was impossible that a statesman in the position and with the responsibilities before history of Prince Bismarck could be content to leave the alleged revelations of the *Deutsche Rundschau* to the casual denials of the official press in Germany. The Teutonic review in question had suddenly given to the world what professed to be the veritable diary of the late Emperor Frederick, kept from day to day in that most memorable season of the Franco-German conflict, when immense events were maturing, and mighty problems were under the arbitrament of war and diplomacy. A startled public read all over Europe confidential entries of the most unexpected and important kind, in some respects damaging, if true, to the colossal reputation of Bismarck himself, desperately awkward for the South German Princes, irritating beyond measure for the Pope and Austria, and disparaging even to the patriotism and courage of the old Emperor William. Could these astonishing memoranda be authentic? Were they accurate in fact, if really written down as printed? Would the Realm-Chancellor of Germany be content to command a journalistic denial of them, and to suppress the further circulation of matter so "deep and dangerous"? As far as Prince Bismarck is concerned the answer to these universal queries comes now to our ears like a roar of thunder from an overcharged electric cloud. The great Minister has addressed to his Sovereign a memorial, or rescript, which, in sonorous wrath, softened down with difficulty to the phrases of courtly deference, fulminates the downright démenti against the offensive publication, denounces as either forgery or treason, or both mingled together, the deed of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, grapples in Titanic anger with the chief points in the alleged revelation, and winds up by specifying the articles of the Code which the audacious magazine has infringed, requesting, in conclusion, that the Public Prosecutor shall forthwith proceed against the criminal and pursue him to the utmost pains and penalties of the law. And truly less than this outburst of Berserker-like indignation would appear too little for the occasion—if, indeed, the so-called "Diary of the Emperor Frederick" be either a forgery or a misappropriation. Were the entries genuine which have been put forward as actually inscribed by the hand of the then Crown Prince, those who have been preparing materials for the great chapter of the downfall of the French Empire and the creation of that of Germany would need to raze their tablets and commence anew. The world, reversing its firmest beliefs, would have to regard Prince Bismarck as a laggard in political enterprise and his venerable Lord as a nervous and hesitating Ruler, while all South Germany would be led to think the unity to which it sacrificed so much was jockeyed out of its Princes by trick and intrigue. It will be seen that the great Minister seizes the "treason," the "forgery," or whatever it be, by the throat, like the serpent gripped by Enceladus. The hurricane of his fury makes no terms with the publication which affects to bring the secret counsels of Princes from the grave itself. It is evidently in a mood of merciless and measureless wrath and impatience that Prince Bismarck has now addressed the Emperor William, demanding the defence of the memory of his predecessors, and the punishment of those who have pretended to divulge the innermost secrets of the State.

Let us look closely into the Chancellor's denunciation of the alleged extracts from Kaiser Friedrich's diary. It deserves to be examined and weighed with extreme care. We cannot but remember that the *Deutsche Rundschau*, in publishing the document, described by Prince Bismarck as "a calumny against the deceased Sovereign," positively asserted that the "exalted author" had personally communicated the contents of the diary kept by his Majesty during the Franco-German War to the person from whom the review in question had received the matter published by it under the heading "Aus Kaiser Friedrich's Tagebuch." This asseveration was made, formally and solemnly, with the view "to exclude any doubt whatsoever as to the origin of the publication." Having given his fullest consideration to the pages thus put forward as having been inscribed by the pen of the late Emperor, when Crown Prince of Prussia, the German Chancellor proceeds, in his report to the reigning German Sovereign, to characterise the "thoughts" set down upon them in black and white as "equally reprehensible from the point of view of honour and policy," "too dishonourable to have met with approbation in his Royal Highness's heart, and too clumsy to suit his political understanding." Prince Bismarck goes on, by adducing facts within his own knowledge and that of the departed Monarch, to confute statement after statement contained in the alleged diary. Moreover, he implies that the Crown Prince of Prussia was really not acquainted with some of the questions and discussions referred to in that work. The Chancellor writes: "In 1870 the Crown Prince had no share in political discussions. I had not the King's permission to discuss with the Crown Prince the more intimate questions of our policy, because his Majesty feared that it might lead to indiscretions at the English Court, and do harm to our relations with the German Federal Allies." Here the implication put forward is clearly that William I. suspected his only son, the heir to his Throne, of incapacity or indisposition to keep State secrets to himself, and would not have such matters communicated to him, lest they should leak out in the direction of his Royal connections in England—alluded to as "imbued with sympathies for France"—and should be utilised by these latter in a manner highly prejudicial to the relations of Prussia with her allies in the Fatherland. The inferences thus drawn are very serious and painful ones. Kaiser Wilhelm I. may have distrusted his chivalrous son. He is dead, and cannot repudiate the feeling ascribed to him. The august husband of our Princess Royal may have been in the habit of betraying Prussian State secrets to his English relatives. He, too, is dead, and cannot deny that he did so, neither can he settle the question of the diary's authenticity by avowing that he wrote it or by declaring it to be a forgery. Prince Bismarck, while recording his conviction that the diary is "not genuine," makes disclosures which suggest that, taking into consideration the Crown Prince's implied lack of discretion and want of accuracy, it might, after all, be genuine; and there is no one living, it may be, in a position to challenge the correctness of the Chancellor's revelations.

After observing in relation to the projects of German Federation entertained in high quarters eighteen years ago that "too far-reaching aims and excessively violent means were recommended to his Royal Highness by political counsellors of doubtful capacity," the Chancellor goes so far as to say in the plainest of terms that "the Crown Prince was excluded from all business negotiations." Later on, curiously enough, he adds: "On the few occasions when Germany's future and the Imperial question were ventilated in the presence of the King and the Crown Prince, I was happy in possessing the support of his Royal Highness against the scruples of his Majesty." The seeming contradictions involved in these two remarkable statements unquestionably detract from their historical value. Prince Bismarck also refers to discussions held by him with the Crown Prince in which, according to the Chancellor, his Royal Highness expressed opinions diametrically opposed to those written down in the alleged diary, sharing the general opinion that the Franco-German War, "whatever its issue," would be "the opening of a series of wars, and of a bellicose century"; whereas he is represented in the diary as writing on August 1, "I have the presentiment that this war will bring with it a pause in battle-fighting and blood-shedding." With regard to several of the allegations attributed to the late Emperor by the publishers of the diary, Prince Bismarck puts forward counter-statements tending to prove the spuriousness of that work, already prohibited, and about to give rise to a State criminal prosecution. Manifestly the Chancellor is extremely angry with the author of the diary, whoever he be or may have been. Whilst professing, however, that the memory of both the present Emperor's predecessors is "a valuable possession of the nation and dynasty, and ought to be preserved from the misrepresentation which in this anonymous publication, effected in the interest of revolution and internal strife, is primarily directed against the Emperor Frederick," he does not hesitate to cast a heavy slur upon that revered memory. If the alleged diary be a forgery, its falsity should be made apparent to the world at large; but, in exposing it and denouncing its contrivers to universal execration, it seems a pity that the leading statesman of Germany, having enjoyed the absolute confidence of William I., and having been implicitly trusted by Frederick III., should deem it necessary to assert that the venerable Kaiser wanted faith in his son's discretion, and to imply that the second German Emperor was a person likely to betray State secrets. However questionable may be the taste of the disclosures contained in Prince Bismarck's "report" to the reigning Kaiser, his Majesty has granted its main request, and has authorised the prosecution of the *Deutsche Rundschau* under such and such an article of the German Penal Code. This decision has been communicated in due course to the Minister of Justice, who has probably instructed the Public Prosecutor to commence proceedings in what promises to be one of the most remarkable "causes célèbres" of modern times. Meanwhile, as our Berlin Correspondent informs us, the Chancellor's "report" has caused a greater sensation in the German capital than did the publication of the "diary" itself. We can well believe that such is the case.

The report just issued of the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Civil Service sounds the knell of the Playfair system. This is a matter of sincere congratulation, in which we heartily join, for we have missed no opportunity of denouncing that scheme. It embodied, in a harsh, crude form, one of the most preposterous and pedantic ideas that ever entered into the brains of men. To get good work out of the main body of the Service it was decreed that they were to hold safe positions at moderate salaries, and that they could never rise beyond a certain limit of pay. Thus they were practically secured from dismissal, and at the same time were forbidden to hope. Could anything be more calculated to induce laziness, dulness, the absence of energy, and the minimum of result? Then, for further encouragement, these same clerks were to see passing over their heads smart young men from the Universities, beginning at high salaries and advancing to the best posts. These ready-witted and brilliant youngsters came to the offices utterly ignorant of official duties, and had to be taught their tasks by their subordinates. They showed themselves as a rule very bad officials, for the daily routine was irksome to these "superior persons," and each department had then two evils—a higher division of clever, careless men, who hated the duties, and a lower division of dull, discontented men, who saw no reason why they should exert themselves when others got all the prizes. In the new Report a modification of this absurd arrangement is suggested. The clerks who now begin at ninety-five pounds a year and rise to two hundred and fifty will begin at seventy and rise to three hundred and fifty. Unfortunately the plan of importing "University men" at higher salaries is still retained in form; but it is recommended that there should only be a "very limited number" of these accomplished beings. We regret that the Report does not propose the utter abolition of the higher division. The Latin, Greek, French, Italian, German, higher mathematics, and universal history exacted from these Mandarins supplies no proof whatever of their qualifications for official life. Far better tests are the arithmetic, précis-writing, and English composition of the lower division. They are applied through the medium of an open competition, increasing in severity every year as the Board schools produce augmented numbers of candidates. We may be quite sure that the boy who comes off best in handwriting, composition, précis-writing, and arithmetic—beating in some cases two hundred of the smartest youths in all England—is far superior in the qualities required for clerkship to the most brilliant scholar the Universities can turn out. We believe, therefore, that the State requires no high class of learned recruits; when it wants good men to control important departments, it has the whole service from which it can select, and it can ascertain by actual experience who are the fittest.

One incidental evil of the present system is indicated by the Commissioners. The departments and offices are kept too much apart. In one the State pays pensions to men discharged simply because they are not wanted; in another it makes new appointments. As we have frequently suggested, the Commissioners recommend the institution of a permanent Committee to control these and other matters. The Treasury is to name one member of it, the Civil Service Commission a second, and one of the Revenue Departments a third; the fourth ought to be the Comptroller and Auditor-General, who, by virtue of his office and functions, comes into contact with the whole body of the Civil Service. It is suggested that this committee should have power to entertain all questions affecting establishments, including pensions, and every proposal for increased expenditure, and that it should also be required to review periodically all offices, with the object of ascertaining whether any reductions can be made in the number of the staff, or other economies effected. The Commissioners add: "Steps should be taken by the Government to ascertain thoroughly the separate wants of the various departments, and fresh men in any class should only be brought into the service where the vacancies cannot be filled by redundant men within it. And, as regards the future, more consistent and organised efforts should be made to effect transfers. In the earlier years of service experience of more than one department is of value on both sides. It should be made perfectly clear that all clerks entering the service are liable to be called upon to serve at any time in any office, and the difficulty which at present exists in carrying out such transfers will be greatly lessened when the regulations are made more uniform throughout the service, and the prospects and advantages of the various offices are more generally equalised." These are excellent ideas and intentions, but they will not be carried out without a special clause in an Act of Parliament. It should be enacted that the Civil Service Commissioners are not to examine any candidate for a new appointment until this Committee has issued a certificate stating that amongst the clerks pensioned off there is none fit for the post. At present the scandals of the pension list testify to the gross carelessness that has characterised the supervision of the Treasury during the last half century. Strong, vigorous men, working hard at laborious avocations and professions, have enjoyed for fifteen, twenty, and in some cases for thirty and forty years pensions granted by the State on the ground that their health had broken down or that their services were not required. Every one of these men ought to have been recalled and compelled to take duty whenever a vacancy occurred. Yet such is the leniency and misplaced liberality of our rulers that instead of dismissing a clerk for deliberate idleness they pension him off and make him while he lives a burden on the State. No banker, City man, solicitor, or merchant acts in that way towards his staff. Pensions are given to old men or to sick clerks who have worked well, but not as a bribe to bad clerks to induce them to leave, nor as a subsidy to a vigorous man who goes away to earn a handsome income in another calling. These abuses abound in the Civil Service, and, while our party chiefs have been professing economy for years, they have allowed them to remain.

An alteration is suggested in the new Report which would greatly facilitate the removal of indolent or incompetent men. It proposes that five per cent. be deducted from all salaries, and that the sum thus accruing shall be handed to a Civil servant dismissed without pension, or to his representative if he dies in harness. This would preclude some of the painful cases that occur occasionally when the widows and orphans of men who have served the State for years are left entirely destitute. Still even with this help we fear that, in the nature of things, the Civil Service can never be managed with the economy and efficiency of a private business. The head of an ordinary concern has a close pecuniary interest in the exertions of his subordinates; the chief of a public department has not. If he does violence to his own feelings as a man and dismisses an idle or incompetent clerk who is sent out into the world to starve, with perhaps a wife and children depending upon him, he gets no thanks from the Treasury or the State for having done his duty. We cannot therefore expect the strict supervision which characterises the work controlled for their own gain by private men. In the nature of things the position of a Civil Servant is and must remain to a great extent permanent; but it is not necessary that there should be a fixed and regular increase of salary merely as a matter of time. There ought to be less classification and more personal elasticity. If the lower division clerk is asked to discharge duties requiring discretion and ability, he ought to receive higher pay; on the other hand, while engaged in merely clerical duties his stipend should, as a matter of course, be humble, and its growth moderate. The Commissioners recommend that there should be no acceleration of the rate of increase until a certificate of the clerk's conduct had been issued by his superiors; but we know what this means—a mere matter of routine. Chief clerks have not flinty hearts; they are not likely to "stop a poor fellow's promotion" by withholding a formal certificate. We believe that the hardest work in the Civil Service is now done by writers, simply because their positions are dependent on their personal industry, ability, and tact. No doubt it would be impossible to place the whole department on the same footing. The duties of the State require in some posts not merely toil, but trustworthiness and mental power; these cannot be purchased per day in the outside market. Yet there might be introduced into the upper strata some of the elasticity, the freedom, and the personality of the rewards that constitute the characteristics of the lower ranks of the service.

ALMOST as surprising as would be the announcement that a limited company had been formed for supplying Newcastle with coals, Yarmouth with bloaters, Durham with mustard, and Richmond with maids of honour; that a professor of the culinary art was about to give lectures at Greenwich on the proper preparation of water-zootjé and whitebait; and that steps were being taken for the formation of evening classes where Aldermen and Common Councilmen might be taught how to eat turtle and distinguish between calipash and calipee, is the intelligence which comes from Paris. It is proposed to establish in the French capital an association, or syndicate, which is to bear the high-sounding title of the Central Café-Restaurants Company, the avowed object of which is to save the Parisian public from the risk of being slowly poisoned by deleterious viands and adulterated drinks. Hitherto, out of Paris, not only by foreigners, but by French provincials, it has been thought that the café-restaurants of Lutetia were an institution approaching perfection. There has been, to be sure, for some time past, a dim impression that culinary fashion has gradually deserted the Palais Royal, and that the superlatively best of the restaurants and cafés are now only to be found on the boulevards and in the Avenue de l'Opéra; while epicures at home and abroad have been known to shake their heads and shrug their shoulders and murmur, although perhaps with bated breath, that French cooking has slowly but steadily deteriorated in quality since the fall of the Second Empire; and that the phylloxera, combined with the increased greed of gain on the part of tavern-keepers, have brought about a systematic sophistication of French wines—an adulteration all the more readily understood when it is remembered that the French, save at Carnival time, are very sparing consumers of champagne, a wine of which the sale is the most profitable of all the vintages on the carte. As a rule, that the only habitual champagne-drinkers at a French restaurant are foreigners; thus the restaurateurs are fain, in popular phraseology, to "take it out" of the imbibers of Bordeaux and Burgundy; and as to the extent to which these wines are adulterated some idea may be formed from a report which has recently been sent by the Superintendent of the Municipal Laboratory of Paris to the Prefect of Police. Out of seven thousand two hundred and ninety-five samples of so-called wine which were tested by the public analyst scarcely fifty per cent. were found to be honest; the rest were discovered to be of a nature injurious to health, inasmuch as they were doctored with salicylic acid and coloured with a variety of more or less poisonous ingredients.

So much for the potables; but, as regards the precise terms of the indictment brought against the edibles consumed in Parisian restaurants, the public are to a great extent, and perhaps fortunately, left in the dark. It is, indeed, no new thing for the gastronomic public to be periodically disquieted by gloomy and distant rumours that the foundation of a "civet de lièvre" or a "lapin à la chasseur" is not infrequently in reality that animal which SHAKESPEARE has pronounced to be harmless and necessary, but which popular prejudice prefers to see blinking on a garden wall or purring on a hearthrug rather than to have it served up disguised in a mysterious sauce with sippets. Nor, again, is it a story of yesterday that a good deal of the beef which enters so largely into the bill of fare at cheap Parisian restaurants is horse, and that the sausages are composed of painfully equivocal materials. It has been generally acknowledged, however, that questionable food has only been found at questionable eating-houses, and that at the first-class establishments the primary quality of the viands has been as unimpeachable as that of the cooking. This postulate, however, would seem to be denied by the new Café-Restaurant Company, which holds that both the meat and the manner of its preparation stand in need of a radical reform; and they boldly propose to do for the restaurants and the cafés all which, as regards the former places of refection, that enterprising butcher, the late M. DUVAL, did to a certain extent achieve. DUVAL contemplated with horror the condition of what he called the murderous eating-houses, where a complete repast of four dishes, wine, and dessert could be obtained at prices varying between a franc and a half and one franc. He started a Bouillon establishment on his own account in the Rue de la Monnaie, and in 1870 there were no fewer than twelve "Bouillons DUVAL" in full working order. His original idea was only to dispense a basin of broth for fifteen centimes, or three-halfpence, while the portion of beef which had produced the Bouillon might be obtained for a similar price. By degrees fish, roasts, poultry, and game, vegetables and sweets were added to the normally simple menu, but everything was supplied at the most moderate prices. Thus ragoûts were quoted at only threepence; steaks and cutlets at fivepence; vegetables, pastry, and dessert at correspondingly modest rates; while a half-bottle of wine was supplied for forty centimes, and a carafon or cruet sufficient to make half-a-tumblerfull of wine and water was procurable for fifteen centimes. The additional luxury of a table-napkin was charged a halfpenny. A hungry person could, and still can, really dine substantially and wash his repast down with an entire bottle of vin ordinaire for a couple of francs, which is considerably less than the sum he would have to pay for a single entrée or a dish of fish at an aristocratic restaurant. DUVAL was an ambitious philanthropist, and, although his bouillons were amazingly successful, some of his subsequent speculations had a disastrous termination. At his restaurant in the Rue Montesquieu he lost two hundred thousand francs in the attempt to establish a series of conduit pipes, by means of which eau-de-seltz was laid on for a trifling sum per head to all the dining-tables. At first the public at large took kindly to this universal tap of aerated waters, but it was found after awhile that the patrons of the restaurants drank too much seltzer for too little money, and that they were apt to allow the liquid to run to waste. Then some malevolent spirit circulated the calumny that the seltzer was conveyed through leaden pipes, and that the public were in danger of being poisoned by M. DUVAL's gaseous bounty.

Apparently the new syndicate or association is not ambitious of emulating the extreme moderation of the DUVAL tariff; their object appears to be rather directly to compete with the most expensive and the best-known restaurants, and especially with the cafés, by providing food of exceptional quality and undeniable excellence in cooking [illegible]nd by rigidly excluding adulteration from the d[illegible]ables purveyed. There is, indeed, ample roon[illegible]r such a reform. In this country we often h[illegible] enthusiastic eulogies of coffee "as it is made i[illegible]ance." The disgraceful fact is that in the [illegible]at majority of Parisian café-restaurants th[illegible]-called coffee is not the fragrant seed, errone[illegible] called a berry, of the coffee plant, but [illegible]d beans and chicory. The very best coffee th[illegible]he world can produce gravitates to England [illegible]at the coffee we drink is, as a rule, vile [illegible] consistency and flavour, for the simple reason that we are too careless and too pig-headed, in our insular prejudice and obstinacy, to prepare our coffee properly. Still, it is not to Paris that we must go for the most refreshing, soothing, aromatic cup of coffee. Such a boon can be obtained in one Italian city only—Venice—where, in the cafés in St. Mark's-place many Oriental traditions are invisibly, but ineradicably, rooted. In Vienna the coffee is admirable; so also it may be said to be in Constantinople; but it may be fairly averred that a better cup of coffee is procurable at Berlin or at Hamburg, as most decidedly it is at St. Petersburg and Moscow, than in the Paris of the present day. The French can make the beverage as deftly as ever; the coffee-pots and milk-pots have not lost their sheen, and there is no falling off in the sonorous cry to the garçon, "Versez!" or "Pas de crème!" It is the coffee itself which, in nine cases out of ten, is adulterine, bilious, bitter, and bad; the reason, we suppose, is the usual one—that rents are afflictively high, and that in order to make both ends meet the café-keeper is compelled to vend sophisticated articles. The modern French shop-keeper is in feverish haste to realise such a fortune as shall enable him to retire early from business. This is why the coffee at most Parisian cafés is atrociously bad; while the pseudo-cognac is absolutely poisonous, horrible stuff distilled from goodness knows what damaged grain, and as deleterious in its every drop as the fiery "schnick" against which M. ZOLA takes up his parable in the "Assommoir." If the proposed Central Café-Restaurant Company even succeed in opening establishments where a tolerably palatable "demi-tasse" and a "petit verre," which is not actively poisonous can be procured, they will at least deserve well of their country, while they will earn as deep a debt of gratitude from foreigners, who are very fond of coffee as it used to be made in Paris, but who entertain a natural abhorrence for the nauseous stuff libellously called coffee which is sold in France in the present year of grace.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Gordon Kennedy, Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Rome, to be her Majesty's Minister Resident and Consul-General in Chili.

We are enabled to state that his Royal Highness the Prince of Naples' project of visiting London in order to inspect the Italian Exhibition, of which he is the honorary president, has been definitively abandoned, at the desire of King Humbert. His Majesty's decision has caused serious disappointment to the exhibitors both in Italy and England.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR'S DIARY.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, Sept. 27.

The publication of Kaiser Friedrich's Diary in the *Deutsche Rundschau* is likely to be productive of more important consequences than was at first anticipated.

To-night's *Official Gazette* contains the ominous announcement that the editor of that Review and the person who supplied him with the article are to be proceeded against at law. Subjoined is Prince Bismarck's Report to the Kaiser Wilhelm, and his Note to the Minister of Justice on the subject, taken from the *Official Gazette*:

"By Royal command the Minister-President has addressed the following letter to the Minister of Justice:

"'Berlin, Sept. 25, 1888.—I have the honour to enclose to your Excellency a copy of an immediate Report, dated Sept. 23, notifying to you that his Majesty has sanctioned the petition contained at the end thereof; has ordered the publication of the Report; and has charged me to request your Excellency to carry out his Majesty's wish. "'VON BISMARCK.

"'To his Excellency Dr. von Friedberg, Royal State and Justice Minister.'"

The immediate Report of the 23rd inst. referred to in this letter runs as follows:

"Friedrichsruh, Sept. 23, 1888.—In obedience to the command of your Imperial Majesty I have the honour to report the following in connection with the publication of the alleged Diary of the late Kaiser in the *Deutsche Rundschau*:

"I consider this Diary in the form in which it lies before me not to be genuine. His Majesty, the then Crown-Prince, did not take part in the political negotiations of 1870, and could consequently only be inadequately or incorrectly informed about many incidents. I did not possess the permission of the King to speak to his Royal Highness about more delicate questions of our policy, because his Majesty feared on the one hand indiscreet revelations (*Indiscretionen*) to the English Court, which was imbued with sympathies for France, and on the other hand damage to our relations with the German Federal allies, because of the too far-reaching aims and the violence of the means which were recommended to his Royal Highness by political counsellors of doubtful capacity. Thus the Crown-Prince was excluded from all business negotiations. Nevertheless, it is scarcely possible that when writing down every day the impressions he received so many mistakes of matters of fact, but especially of a chronological nature, could have been contained in the notes. It seems rather that either the daily notes themselves or later amplifications originated from somebody in the *entourage* of the Crown-Prince. It is said in the very first lines that it was considered that peace was secured on July 13, 1870, and that I intended therefore to return to Varzin, whereas it is established in official documents that his Royal Highness knew already then that I considered War necessary, and only intended to return to Varzin on resignation of my office if I failed. His Majesty believed, and the Crown-Prince knew this, that he would be still able to maintain peace, and to ward off War from the country; his Majesty was in Brandenburg, and inaccessible during the whole journey thence to Berlin to my recommendations of mobilisation; but immediately after I had read to him M. Ollivier's speech at the station at Berlin, and after his Majesty had ordered me to read over the speech to him again, and saw that it was equivalent to a declaration of war by France, the King resolved, *proprio motu*, and without any further persuasion, to mobilise. His Royal Highness the Crown-Prince, who agreed with me already the day before as to the necessity of complete mobilisation, cut off all further indecision by announcing the Royal resolution to the public, *id est*, to the officers who were present, in the words 'War! Mobilisation!' Further, to judge from the discussions I then had with the Crown-Prince, it is not possible that his Royal Highness, at page 7, could have foreseen in this war 'a pause in war-making,' as his Royal Highness shared the general conviction, and expressed it, that this war, whatever its issue, would be 'the opening of a series of wars' of a 'bellicose century,' but that it was nevertheless unavoidable. On page 16 it seems impossible that the Crown-Prince said: 'He could only with difficulty obtain the bestowal of the Iron Cross to non-Prussians,' as in Versailles, that is to say, months later, I had repeatedly to ask the Crown-Prince, by order of the King, to commence the bestowal of the Iron Cross on non-Prussians also, and did not find his Royal Highness disposed to do so immediately, but that it was necessary for his Majesty to ask repeatedly in order to introduce the measure he had ordered. Especially striking, when examining the genuineness, is the chronological error that an animated discussion with me about Germany's future took place first in Versailles. This conversation had taken place already on September 3, at Donchéry, and partially in an earlier discussion of several hours' duration, of which I only remember that it took place when we were on horseback, therefore probably at Beaumont or Sedan. In Versailles discussions on differences of opinion between his Royal Highness and myself about Germany's future constitution no longer took place. I may rather suppose that his Royal Highness had convinced himself of the accuracy of the limits drawn by me of what was attainable, for on the few occasions when Germany's future and the 'Imperial question' were ventilated in presence of the King and the Crown-Prince I was happy in possessing the support of his Royal Highness against the scruples of his Majesty. The assertion in the Diary that his Royal Highness could have intended to use force against our Federal allies and to break our treaties with them that had been faithfully observed by them and signed with their blood is a calumny against the deceased Sovereign. Such thoughts, equally reprehensible from the point of view of honour and policy, may have found representatives in the *entourage* of his Royal Highness, but they were too dishonourable to have met with approbation in his heart and too clumsy to suit his political understanding. Equally irreconcileable with facts is what is stated in the Diary about my attitude to the 'Imperial question' in 1866, or to the 'Infallibility question' or to that of the 'Upper-House and Imperial Ministers.' The Crown-Prince was never in doubt that the Empire would have been neither possible nor useful in 1866, and a North-German Kaiser would have been, perhaps, an Emperor, but no historically-designated mediator of Germany's national revival. Similarly the 'Upper-House idea' was dismissed by us at Donchéry, on Sept. 3, and his Royal Highness was convinced that the German Kings and Princes would not be won over for a *rapprochement* of their position to that of the Prussian Council of Peers.

"The 'Infallibility' was always indifferent to me, but less so to his Royal Highness. I considered it a wrong move of the then Pope, and asked his Royal Highness to let this question drop, at least during the War, but his Royal Highness can never have had the impression, nor have written it in a Diary in which he wrote every day, that I intended to pursue it after the War. On Page 10 it is reported that his Majesty the King dictated to Count Hatzfeldt the draft of the letter to Napoleon. The Crown-Prince was present when the King ordered me to draw up the draft of the letter and when this draft was read by Count Hatzfeldt to the King for his Majesty's approval. It is incredible here also that such an error could have been committed when events were written down every day.

"In view of all this I consider the diary in the form in which it is printed in the *Deutsche Rundschau* to be spurious. If it were authentic its publication would, in my opinion, be subject to Article 92 of the Criminal Code, which says: 'Any person deliberately publishing State Secrets or news which should be kept secret in the interests of the welfare of the German Empire,' &c. (The paragraph in question speaks of the communication of such and similar secrets to another Government, and proclaims the punishment to be penal servitude for not less than two years.) If there are such things as State Secrets, this fact, if it were true, would be one—that in establishing the German Empire Kaiser Friedrich supported the idea to break faith and treaties with our South-German Federal Allies, and to use force against them. A number of other citations, such as the alleged opinion of his Royal Highness the Crown-Prince of their Majesties the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg; the statements about the King of Bavaria's letter and its origin; the alleged intentions of the Prussian Government towards the 'Infallibility question,' would, if they were true, beyond a doubt fall under the category of State Secrets and of news the publication of which endangered the existence and future of the German Empire, which essentially rest on the unity of its Princes, and would therefore fall under Article 92 of the Criminal Code.

"If the publication is considered authentic, then it would come under Article 92, 1st section, of the Criminal Code; but if, as I assume, the publication is a forgery, paragraph 2 of Article 92 would perhaps first come into force. (This treats of destroying, forging, or suppressing documents endangering the rights of the Empire or a federal State) and if legal doubts exist as to the application of this article, then Article 189, concerning 'Calumniations of the memory of deceased people,' and other articles of the Penal Code, could form a basis for a legal interference by means of which at least the origin and the aims of this punishable publication which slanders their Majesties Kaiser Friedrich and Kaiser Wilhelm and others could be exposed. It is in the interests of both your Majesty's predecessors that this should be done. Their memory is a valuable possession of the nation and of the dynasty, and ought to be preserved from the misrepresentation with which this anonymous publication, attached to the interests of Revolution and internal strife, has primarily directed against Kaiser Friedrich.

"In this sense I respectfully beg your Majesty graciously to empower me to send your Majesty's order to the Minister of Justice that the Public Prosecutor should institute a penal action against the publication of the *Deutsche Rundschau* and its authors.

(Signed) "VON BISMARCK.

"To his Majesty the Kaiser and King."

The idea that a second edition of the October number of the *Rundschau* was to be prohibited was not believed this morning, but it turns out to be quite correct.

Prince Bismarck's report to the Kaiser has created more sensation than the publication itself. Instead of dying out, the excitement caused a few days ago has become intensified.

PARIS DAY BY DAY.

[BY SPECIAL WIRE.]

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, THURSDAY NIGHT.

Paris is rapidly refilling! This is a fact which daily impresses itself more and more on the minds of the stay-at-home section of the inhabitants. No one who happened to watch the crowds outside the Hippodrome this afternoon awaiting the opening of the doors could maintain that the metropolis was what in conventional parlance is termed "empty." There were all sorts and conditions of men, women, and children, the juvenile element naturally predominating, and although "Skobeleff" is a prime favourite here, it was evident that the bulk of the spectators had been recruited amongst those who had returned from their holidays. Ambassadors are now returning one by one to their posts. The President of the Republic is to leave Fontainebleau on Sunday for the Elysée, pending his departure a few days later for Lyons, Dijon, and other towns which are to be honoured by the visit of the Chief-Magistrate. The afternoon gathering in the Bois-de-Boulogne is increasing steadily. Familiar faces and equipages which had undergone a temporary eclipse are again to be seen in this favourite haunt of Fashion. The Champs-Elysées are once more thronged with children, and the merry-go-rounds and goat-carriages are never idle. The weather to-day was mild and pleasant, and since the heavy thunderstorm of Tuesday morning there has been little change; but in the South of France the case has been far different, and every day brings with it fresh accounts of the havoc wrought by the rains in certain districts. Thus we now learn that the whole plain between Béziers and Pézenas is under water, and that the vineyards in the Department of the Pyrénées-Orientales have suffered much from the fury of the elements, the crop being in many districts entirely lost. From Narbonne comes the news that while the labourers were busily engaged in gathering the grapes the Orbieu rose nearly thirteen feet in a few minutes, and that the men had to unharness their horses and ride for their lives, leaving carts and vines to their fate. Near Angoulême, too, during a terrific thunderstorm two women, named Meunier, were struck by lightning. They had taken refuge from the rain under a tree. The elder women was much burned about the body, though she still survives. Her chest is perfectly black, and strange to relate the lightning is said to have left on it the imprint of the branches between which it passed. The injuries sustained by her companion are comparatively light, though several parts of her body were singed.

Considerable interest has been excited here by the report that Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, the younger son of the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, is about to become a subject of the Czar, as only on these terms can the vast estates of Prince Wittgenstein, who died a short time ago at his Château near Brest, be retained in the family. The property, which is situated near Wilna, in Russia, is said to be as large in extent as the *Reichsland* itself, and to contain about 60,000 inhabitants. It was left to the Princess von Hohenlohe by her brother Prince Wittgenstein, and it is no secret that the late Ambassador in Paris has been making energetic efforts to obtain the Czar's permission to hold the estates, despite the Law which precludes the Prince as a German from owning land on the other side of Prussia's Eastern frontier. Alexander the Third is, however, understood to have replied that the Law was for all, and that no exception could be made. Now, as the property is extremely valuable, and capable of extensive development under careful and intelligent management, Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe is believed to be willing, with his father's sanction and approval, to step into the breach and exchange "Imperial masters." It is, indeed, a strong "temptation to belong to another nation," for the estates are worth millions of pounds sterling, and in size throw every Teutonic Grand-Duchy considerably into the shade; but it is a delicate matter, nevertheless, and it is not supposed that the project will be viewed with a favourable eye by Kaiser William the Second. It is thought that Prince von Hohenlohe, despite his intimacy with many members of the Imperial family in Germany, and notably with the Empress Augusta and Grand-Duchess of Baden, will be compelled to resign the "Statthaltership" and to retire into private life. Already at Strasburg there is some speculation as to the appointment of his successor, General von Heuduck being mentioned as a likely candidate. It is a fact worth noting at this juncture that when Prince von Hohenlohe exchanged the Embassy here for the Governorship of Alsace-Lorraine, his nomination to a post demanding considerable tact and skill was received with a chorus of approval in France. Subsequently, however, unfavourable comparisons were made between his *régime* and that of his predecessor, Marshal von Manteuffel, but it should in fairness have been remembered that the Kaiser's representative in the *Reichsland* is not allowed to inaugurate a new policy, but is compelled to act on every occasion in obedience to instructions from Berlin; nor has it ever been demonstrated that the repressive measures which—especially of late—have led to so much discontent are in any way to be attributed to the initiative of the present *Statthalter*.

Herod is out-Heroded. M. Numa Gilly is being thrown into the shade by M. Paul de Cassagnac. The member for the Department of the Gard created a sensation by his assertion that the Estimates-Committee contained "twenty Wilsons" within its bosom. "That is a trifle," exclaimed the member for the Department of the Gers yesterday. "Girardin invented *une idée par jour*. It would be easy, under the Republic, to prove *un vol par jour*;" and the *enfant terrible* of the Chamber added, "Everyone is aware that at the Palais Bourbon, in the halls which are only accessible to Deputies, pocket-books crammed with bank notes disappear with marvellous facility. My colleague and friend M. de Kermenguy could tell you something on this subject. Thieves in high places, thieves in low! Such is the situation of Republican Government." Verily M. Numa Gilly has been roughly elbowed aside by the Reactionary Champion. M. de Kermenguy, the Conservative Deputy for the Department of the Finistère, is now staying at his Breton *château*; but M. Paul de Cassagnac is in town, and in answer to the questions put to him he tells the following story: Nearly a year ago M. de Kermenguy was writing letters in the room known as the Salle de Correspondance, adjoining the refreshment-room, when he placed in one of his envelopes seven hundred francs (twenty-eight pounds) in bank-notes. He had not yet sealed this particular envelope when he got up to drop a letter into the box about a couple of yards behind the place he was occupying. When, however, he returned to his table, envelope and notes had disappeared. Only Deputies have the *entrée* of this room, in which, at opposite ends, are stationed two ushers who sell stamps to members. M. de Kermenguy at once reported his loss to the *Questeurs*, and an investigation was instituted. The two ushers, who had all the time been seated at their respective desks, were questioned, and one of them returned the following answer to the *Questeur*—"I answer for my own honesty and for that of my comrades without a single exception. Can you do as much for your fellow-Deputies, *Monsieur le Questeur?*" The seven hundred *francs* have never been recovered. Such is the story related by M. Paul de Cassagnac, and it has naturally produced a sensation. M. Madier de Montjau, one of the *Questeurs*, says that this is the first time that he has ever heard of the affair, and thinks that M. de Cassagnac may be mistaken. The Salle de Correspondance is not very large, and every day members complain that they have lost papers and notes in the crowd. These articles are not always recovered, and M. Madier de Montjau remembers a particular case in which, although diligent search was made, some important documents were never again seen by their owner. He does not understand how the *huissier* can have spoken thus of the Deputies, and says that had the man made such a remark to him he would have seized him by the shoulders and turned him out of the House without even consulting his colleagues. Another version is that M. de Kermenguy did not complain of the loss of his bank-notes, but said that he had mislaid a small portfolio which besides the sum mentioned contained a portrait of his wife, who had recently died. He was much affected at the loss of this portrait, but merely reported that he thought he had the portfolio about him when he arrived at the Chamber. All this shows how high party-spirit is running in France.

The tale about Belisarius, the Roman general, having had to beg an obolus in his declining days is, like a good many other picturesque incidents in Ancient and even modern History, without any foundation, as any one who has time to turn over the pages of Theophanes, or even Gibbon, may find for himself. Strange to say, however, that which, according to the monkish and unveracious chroniclers, happened to Justinian's disgraced general has in reality been the fate of ex-Marshal Bazaine. According to a leading French paper Bazaine was reduced to such misery and destitution at Madrid that he did not hesitate to ask for alms from wealthy officers who had formerly served under him. He even wrote to one of them in the following terms: "It is your old general—a new Belisarius—who holds out his cap for help." To another he said: "It is not a loan that I ask, for it would be dishonourable to call it by that name, as I have no hope of being able to return it." The ex-Marshal had probably never read Theophanes nor yet Winckelmann, who says that the original Statue of Belisarius, which represented the general holding out his hand, and not his cap, was simply intended to portray "Augustus imploring Nemesis"; but he has certainly managed to play the part falsely attributed to the fallen Dacian with terribly modern reality.

Mdlle. de Sombreuil's predilection for the pleasant land of France knows no abatement. She is ready to risk imprisonment for a glimpse at the Boulevards; nor does Paris enjoy the monopoly of her affections. She is equally partial to the Provinces. This fair damsel, who has already been through so many "adventures," and has been twice incarcerated for infringing the "decree of expulsion" issued against her some years ago, has now "turned up" at Aix-les-Bains; but her enjoyment of this agreeable health-resort has been short-lived. The authorities somehow got wind of her reappearance on this side of the frontier, and she has been promptly arrested. For her first offence Mdlle. de Sombreuil spent a fortnight in prison. Her second infraction of the "decree of expulsion" was visited with a penalty of two months' imprisonment, which was finally reduced to a month. What measure will be meted out to her now? She probably hopes to weary out her "persecutors," as she calls them, for in her opinion she is the most ill-used of mortals.

The Republic is becoming extremely virtuous, if we may judge from the heavy penalties just inflicted on M. Roques, editor of an illustrated paper, *Le Courrier Français*, his artists, and his foreman-printer. M. Roques has been fighting the high legal authorities since August, when he was summoned before the Tribunal of Correctional Police for having published two indecent illustrations. The magistrates held that these drawings were not intended to be suggestive, and that they contained no detailed proofs of indecency. The Public Prosecutor, however, was determined not to allow M. Roques and his men to elude him, and he appealed against the magisterial decisions. The consequence is that the defendants have all been condemned by default postponement of the hearing of the appeal having been refused. M. Roques has to pay a fine of eighty pounds and to go to prison for four months. The others have also received sentences altogether incommensurate with the paltry charges brought against them. The unfairness of the decision given in appeal is the more apparent, as illustrated papers full of drawings fifty times more prurient and suggestive than those of the *Courrier Français* are sold every day in the *kiosques* of the Boulevards with impunity.

The trial of Duffaud, the messenger at the Ministry of Finance, who stole a number of bonds, under circumstances already published, has ended in his being condemned to ten years' hard labour, and his accomplices to terms of imprisonment varying from two to five years. Each is further sentenced to a fine of £4.

Madame Boussange, a woman of remarkable business capabilities and an expert dabbler in law to boot, has just been condemned to six months' imprisonment by the Paris Police-Tribunal for having obtained goods under false pretences. The woman was another remarkable specimen of the *genus* to which the notorious Madame Limouzain and the other females who figured in the famous "Decoration scandals" belonged. She was married at the age of sixteen to a baker in Montluçon, in which rustic borough she passed as *La belle boulangère*. M. Boussange was, to all intents and purposes, a most accommodating and easy-going husband, for when he became aware that *La belle boulangère* was beloved by the highest legal luminary in the town—a M. Fournier by name—he did not fly into a rage and send out a challenge, but simply suggested that his better-half should elect another domicile besides that in which the bakery was situated in order to receive her clandestine lover in greater comfort and secrecy. By M. Fournier *La belle boulangère* had seven children, who were all put down calmly to the account of the baker. Four of the children died, and when the legal luminary departed this life in his turn he left nothing either to his *amie* or to her offspring. Madame Boussange, however, had learned more than a forensic trick or two during her long *liaison* with the "Light-bearer of the Law," and she was accordingly not to be beaten. She promulgated, far and near, the report that M. Fournier had left her £8,000 by his last will and testament. This, of course, soon came to the ears of the lawful legatees of the defunct forensic functionary, and in order to prevent slander and scandal they gave *La belle boulangère* and her husband a round sum of £620 on the condition that the couple should make themselves scarce, and that Montluçon should know them no more. The "Boussange family" accordingly left the place and lived luxuriously in Paris for some months. They kept up a *train de maison*, which speedily ruined them financially, and the baker quitted the capital in order to better his fortunes elsewhere. In the meantime Madame Boussange once more made use of her stock of legal experience and drew up some remarkable documents, in which she was set forth as M. Fournier's sole legatee. By producing these forged papers she succeeded in obtaining goods on credit from Paris tradesmen to the extent of about £2,000. In Court Madame Boussange ably but unavailingly defended herself. Perhaps she might have got off with a lighter punishment had she moved the Tribunal by the exhibition of any of those attributes or attractions which had earned for her of old the alliterative title of *La belle boulangère*; but, unluckily for her chances, the "bloom of Beauty" had left her brow, and her appearance was that of a hardened, weazened, and vulgar harridan.

The "Souvenirs of Marcelin," who was the founder of that bright and sparkling periodical *La Vie Parisienne*, have just been published by Victor Havard. They are agreeable reading to those who still care to hear of the jinks and jovialities of which Paris was the theatre during the declining days of the Second Empire. Marcelin has described that brilliant but fatal period with sparkling cynicism which has rarely been equalled, and he had also the faculty of attracting to him some of the most gifted "chroniclers" of the day, who aided him in sustaining the reputation of the lively periodical which he founded. One of these friends of early days—M. Taine—has written a preface to the "Souvenirs," in which he does full justice to the extraordinary talents of his old editor, who had associated with him in the *Vie Parisienne* men like Ludovic Halévy, Gustave Droz, and several others, whose names are now-a-days among those most illustrious in French literature.

On the Bourse to-day the last quotations were: Three per Cents., 83f 35c (a rise of 22½c); Four and a Half per Cents., 105f 75c (a rise of 15c); Italians, 97f 60c (a rise of 15c); Turks, 15f 70c (a rise of 15c); Spanish-Exteriors, 76f; Egyptian-Unified, 432f 50c; ditto Preference, 522f 50c; and Ottoman-Bank, 555f. Suez Canal Shares closed at 2,200f; and Rio Tinto at 513f. A re-action has set in. Home Funds were very active to-day, and much of the lost ground has been regained. In foreign stocks, too, there was a general improvement, Italians, Turks, Egyptian-Unified, and Hungarians all closing with a rise. Russians, which were firm yesterday, have made a fresh advance. There was a rise of 3f 75c in Suez Canal Shares.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Having followed with great interest the correspondence for and against marriage, published in your columns, I have not as yet observed anything to the point in relation to the workings of connubial life in Italy and Spain. I am an Italian, resident since many years in England, which was free when my country was still enslaved, and when its rulers regarded those who, like myself, longed for liberty, unity, and honest government as dangerous wild beasts, to be shot down or chained up whenever laid hold of. So, having failed in a badly-managed attempt to upset a stupid and cruel tyranny in the part of the Boot where I was born and bred, I ran away from it and came over here, almost penniless, not knowing a word of your language, for bad writing of which I beg your excuse; very ignorant of the arts and contrivances by which many Italians before and since me have earned much English money; but strongly believing—and with reason, as events have proved—that an honourable man, not a fool nor unwilling to work, could not starve in this rich and hospitable land. I did not starve here, neither did I at first succeed in gaining a comfortable living; so, when a kind English merchant found me a place with one of his correspondents in Spain, I went there, and stayed for some years, during which I became well acquainted with Spanish domestic life. Then came political changes in Italy, allowing me to return to my home there, where I lived a struggling life, no better satisfied with the new state of things than I had before been with the old. After all, English freedom was the sort of freedom that suited my brain and heart best. I had the good luck of an opportunity to establish myself in London, where I have lived long and hope to die.

I tell you all this, Sir, asking your pardon for so long preface, to justify myself in saying that I know how marriage works in Italy and Spain, about which your many correspondents have said very little, if anything, to the purpose. Were I asked "Is marriage a failure?" in those countries, I must answer, "From the English point of view, decidedly yes." With us, and with our cousins the Spaniards too, marriage does not make what Englishmen call a home. Throughout the better classes it does not draw man and wife together, but rather drives them apart. There are two main causes to this effect: the way marriages are brought about, and the religious difficulty. It is not too much to say that the marriage of love, as it is made in England and Germany, does not exist in Italy and Spain. With us Latins the parents, even if they are peasants or working folk, arrange their children's alliances as bargains between families, haggling over the terms and beating one another down, sometimes through months of time, till one or other party gives way, or both a little. I have known such negotiations broken off for a difference of fifty lire, of a set of poor cheap ornaments, of an old tired donkey which the father of the girl to be married would not cede to the proposed bridegroom, who was a *boscajuolo*—I think woodcutter, in English—and wanted it to carry fagots for him. In the upper classes, the preliminary discussions are confided to family lawyers, or aged female relatives of both houses, one of whom asks, "What will you give?" and the other, "What will you take?" both reporting the answers to their respective "principali"—the fathers and mothers of the young people concerned, who often know nothing of all these transactions until an agreement has been arrived at. When the treaty breaks down, for the most part they are not told at all that it has even been in negotiation. In marriages arranged this way there is no question of love, and very little of mutual happiness, except when the "sposi," by a fortunate chance, happen to fancy one another after they become acquainted. In ten cases out of twelve, after marriage, the husband returns to his ante-nuptial love, and some enterprising bachelor marks the young wife down for siege and capture. The usual result is, two more of the "ménages à trois" that are the rule in upper and middle-class Italian and Spanish society. The third person of this unholy trinity is always on the very best of terms with the husband, whom he relieves of all minor social duties connected with the wife, such as escorting her to theatres and parties, providing her with bouquets and sweetmeats, petting her children, and, above all, keeping her in a good temper. Society expects her to be faithful to her lover, not to her husband, and resents any breach of that fidelity on her part. Not long ago the recognised cavalier of a certain great Italian lady, being an officer, had to go to Massowah with his regiment. Shortly after his departure the "signora marchesa" took to herself another "curled darling," the bosom friend, as usual, of her husband. Lamenting this departure from propriety, another great Italian lady said to me, "Is it not cruel, shameful, dreadful? There is that poor Giovannino far away, in a bad climate, perhaps shedding his blood for his country like a hero, and Agostina has broken all her solemn pledges to him!" That was the way that she, an Italian wife and mother, looked at the matter. She never gave a thought to the husband, doubly dishonoured; but pitied the betrayed and forsaken lover. As for the marchese, to whom his wife's love-affairs were open secrets, he cared nothing about Giovannino's calamity or Giovannino's successor, having his own *liaison* to look after.

The other reason why marriage is a failure, according to English ideas, in Italy and Spain is, as I have already said, the religious difficulty. You see, all Italian and Spanish women "have religion," as the saying goes, while the vast majority of the men are unbelievers, who neither communicate nor confess. The women do both, and therefore are on confidential terms with the priests, to whom they tell all their peccadilloes, and who not only absolve them, but faithfully keep their secrets, as in duty bound. These gentlemen—I do not say it is their fault, or that they can help it—are thus the friends of the wives and the enemies of the husbands. Hence the bitter hatred of the clergy that prevails among laymen all through Italy. Every married man who is a freethinker—and, to believers, they are in the proportion of at least ten to two—feels that his wife's confessor takes her part, so to speak, against him, condones her breaches of the marriage-vow, knows her sins, and, by not denouncing them, practically tolerates them. This state of affairs, which appears irremediable, is a terrible stumblingblock in the path of matrimonial felicity. The woman does wrong, and confesses it—perhaps repentantly, perhaps as a matter of course—to her religious adviser. He, of course, reproves her, inflicts a penance, admonishes her to sin no more, and then gives her absolution. But she knows full well that if she repeats her offence he will go through the same set of forms, and finish by absolving her again; and so on, even seventy times seven. Her husband, she is aware, is regarded by the Church as a reprobate, a Pagan, an Atheist—*rimproverato d'Iddio*. To break faith with him scarcely strikes her as wrongdoing; the less so because, in all probability, his own conduct is far from irreproachable, and has been sedulously revealed to her by her cavalier and her intimate female friends. It is long odds that neither her husband nor her lover confess, so few Italian men being "praticanti" nowadays; she, therefore, bears the burden of her paramour's guilt as well as her own, and the lady who favours her husband bears his. Being extremely strict in the discharge of all devotional exercises, both these ladies of "exemplary piety" are sure of ecclesiastical protection, and therefore do not find the burden in question a painfully onerous one. The whole system is one the workings of which are generally fatal to domestic happiness of the right sort, such as I recognise in many English households that I am privileged to frequent. Man and wife cannot love one another in such circumstances, save by the merest accident; nor can the man care for the children of such a marriage as fondly as the British Paterfamilias cares for his authentic brood of boys and girls. Italians, Spaniards, and the majority of Frenchmen too, suffer for the moral blindness of their ancestors, who rejected the Reformation, and insisted upon sticking to a faith involving confession and absolution, both of which—especially the latter—they felt to be convenient institutions. Also, we offshoots of the Latin tree are lamentably indolent, careless, and indifferent. We read very little, and what we read is mostly rubbish. Our newspapers are really unworthy of perusal; our fictional literature is frivolous and licentious; we ape the French, while disliking them, and are lazily contemptuous of the English and Germans, whom we should do well to imitate in thought and action. Few Italians buy or collect books; a well-stocked library in an Italian private house is even rarer than a shower-bath or a pianoforte in tune. My compatriots will not spend their time upon publications that are purely instructive; "non diverte" (it is not amusing) is a sentence of final condemnation pronounced by them upon many a book that would deeply interest thousands upon thousands of Englishmen and Germans. Such being a few of our more salient characteristics—and every thoughtful, perceptive Italian knows that, alas! they are so—is it a wonder that marriage, as you Englishmen understand it, must be pronounced a failure in Italy? Believe me, it is not a much greater success in Spain, where the "cortejo" plays the same part that is sustained by the "cavaliere servente" in my country.—I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

London, Sept. 26. A SON OF ITALY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I think with others of your correspondents that the chief cause of unhappiness in married life is that the contracting parties do not know enough of each other before they marry. At one time it was considered improper for engaged couples to go out alone unchaperoned—and though that has been greatly altered of late years, I hold that there is still need of less restrained association between the two sexes. At present a man who is seen much in the society of one special girl stands in danger of having his intentions inquired into, while the unlucky girl who, failing to see in every man a possible husband, treats the opposite sex as friends is immediately dubbed a flirt or considered fast. I believe this fact has much to do with the many unhappy marriages, and with the apparently growing disinclination of men for the society of their lady acquaintances. In America the relations between the two sexes are far more simple and natural than here, and what is the result? A respect for our sex so great that a woman may travel from one end of America to the other free from insult of any kind; while happy marriages are the rule, and not the exception.

The man who marries from a mistaken idea of honour, while loving someone else, makes a terrible mistake. Yet, once made, he has no right to visit his mistake on the innocent head of his partner. Other couples are shipwrecked on the rock of "keeping up appearances." Edwin and Angelina endeavour to start life where their parents left off, and the result is misery; or else they start on inadequate means, and life becomes one long, dreary struggle for existence. But even where there is money enough for comfort, there is too often a canker wormgnawing at the root of happiness. Angelina too often forgets that when Edwin is won he still has to be kept. But how often do we find that this is not thought of? How often, when Edwin comes home wearied with the toil and bustle of work-a-day life is he met by complaints of the servants or children, or a clamour to be taken to some amusement, or is plagued with questions when he only wants to be quiet? Again, how often young wives are jealous of their husband's friends whom he knew before he married. They want to keep their husbands to themselves, and consequently give "the cold shoulder" to old acquaintances when they "look in." The friends take the hint, and don't come again; and perhaps the wife lives to regret her action when Edwin puts on his hat and goes out to see them.

But all the blame does not lie with the wives. Do men ever consider, I wonder, how necessary love is to a woman? One would think not, considering how coldly many men treat their wives, even when they really love them. We English pride ourselves on our want of demonstrativeness, and continually quote the proverb "Still and deep"; and yet how much happiness is caused by a loving word of praise or a tender little compliment! Many of your writers have mentioned the carelessness which women so often manifest in their dress after marriage. May this not often be caused by the feeling that the husband does not care how his wife looks? It is hard when one dresses prettily to please the man one loves, and he passes no remark of admiration, though maybe he is not slow at admiring the dress of others. Alas! there are only too many men ready to admire and console a neglected wife, and Heaven help both husband and wife if the latter seeks her happiness away from home. I believe, Sir, if the real nature of matrimony was only taught to our young people—if they were made to feel that it is not the end and aim of our life, though its greatest blessing when rightly understood—if they were taught that it is not a way to gain influence, position, or money, but that it should be the deliberate choice of kindred natures, and a lifelong union of heart and mind—we should hear of fewer failures.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

St. John's-wood, Sept. 25. FIANCEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I have followed with no inconsiderable interest the singular correspondence that has occupied, under this heading, the columns of your journal so long. So much has been said that it might well appear that the subject had been exhausted. One or two important points, it seems to me, however, have been all but entirely overlooked. Does not the very query, "Is Marriage a Failure?" embody a misconception, implying, as it does, that the institution is an experiment? Surely a truer view is that of the Scriptures—that it is an essential condition of humanity, and a primary necessity of our being. We are told, and till evidence to the contrary is forthcoming may well believe, that marriage is contemporaneous with man's existence; that, in short, he sprang into being in the married condition. In the day that God created man, male and female, created He *him*, not *them*—the dual creature, man and woman united—forming thus the Divine ideal of perfect man. If this be so, it follows that the married is the normal, the single the abnormal condition. Being, therefore, coeval with the human race, it is somewhat late in the day to discuss its utility. Nations at once the most advanced and the least civilised have recognised not only its advantages but also its absolute necessity, the family being the only safe basis on which it has ever been possible to build up the community or the State.

The question, then, that is really before us, and the importance of which can scarcely be exaggerated, is not "*Is* marriage a failure?" but "*Why* is marriage a failure?" in so far as it has proved so.

Now almost all your correspondents seem to labour under the same misconception as to its objects; one and all, apparently taking it for granted that it is to be judged according to his or her idea of the personal happiness it may have brought or failed to bring themselves individually. Have we anywhere sanction or authority for judging of any institution on these narrow lines? Where is it asserted or affirmed that individual happiness is the *summum bonum* of life? As marriage is a Divine institution, is it wise or safe to try it by human standards? Marriage must be a failure or a success, just in proportion to its realisation of the Divine ideal.

But in the second chapter of Genesis the history of the institution is fraught with new and mystic meaning. It is man's good, not his happiness, that is sought, and the altar of marriage becomes, at the same time, that of sacrifice. It is endowed with an awful sacredness, for it stands as type and shadow of the union of the Infinite with the Created through the Supreme sacrifice. Here die out, and are extinguished for ever, the poor and selfish ideas of marriage as in general acceptance, and as blazed forth in a large proportion of the recent correspondence. Marriage is to lift man into a higher level not by fostering but destroying selfishness. Egotism ever tends to the concrete and consequent destruction of all that is noble. Marriage, by at least doubling his horizon, is the surest antidote to egotism, and the true bridegroom is he who is ready to give all and sacrifice all to one who, dearer than self, becomes henceforth a new centre of his being.

Can it be wondered at that marriage proves a failure, where its essential character and its aims are so completely misconceived, and when people still seek in marriage that which it is only secondarily intended to confer? Unless we are sunk indeed to the level of the brute, must not each man and woman regard his or her own enfranchisement from the dominion of self and selfishness, and the constant expansion of his nature, outward and upward, as the highest good? And to this end, it is impossible to conceive of a means more perfectly adapted than that of two mutually attractive and attracted souls, coming into eternal union, devoted henceforward to seek continually their own and each other's highest development, in reciprocal acts of service and devotion.

Ah! but it may be said, "such unions are rare." This is, perhaps, but too true. Yet is it not also true that no unions except such as these are worthy to be dignified by the name of marriage at all? In this material age we are debasing marriage to a sort of commercial partnership, and we seek to bind human souls with chains of silver and gold. What wonder if such bonds snap asunder, and social dislocation is the result?

Are we as British parents free from guilt in this matter? While profanely professing to believe that "marriages are made in heaven," are we ready to recognise in the mutual attraction of two young spirits, unspoiled by sordid considerations, drawn irresistibly together by laws and instincts of which we wot but little, the working of the Divine decree, and, standing on one side, reverently permit Heaven to finish that which it has begun? Or do we give their first lesson in worldly so-called wisdom or prudence in insisting that in marriage the primary is the material, the secondary the immaterial, or eternal? Are we guiltless of blighting the fresh and tender instincts of our children when we lend our authority and influence to the union of fortunes or families, not hearts? Can we wonder when it is so, such weddings, not marriages, are fraught with disaster?

These ideas, which to myself are truths of eternal moment, may serve at least as seedlings of higher views as regards the meaning, object, obligations, and responsibilities of the only institution coeval and coexistent with man. For the frivolous, the mercenary, the ambitious, who use marriage as a means to their own sordid ends, I have no word. To the earnest, married or single, I venture to say: Enter on marriage soberly, earnestly, courageously, hopefully! It may not fulfil your dreams of bliss, but it will be your own fault utterly if it fail to be surcharged with noblest uses and truest blessing.—Yours obediently, J. E. D.

London, Sept. 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I have been married some twelve years. My wife and I were apparently in every way suited to each other. Our tastes were similar; we revelled in the same studies and recreations. We knew each other some five years, during which time we were unavoidably separated for two years, but still found ourselves of exactly the same mind one to the other. In fact we could neither be accused of haste, incompatibility, or any of the most common causes of after-misery. And yet, in spite of all this, our life is now simply wretched. To what can this be ascribed? Simply this—and I am convinced that many husbands are in a similar position, more or less, if they did not shrink from giving expression to their apprehensions—we lived very happily together, in every way, for about seven years of our married life, and then had occasion to remove to a London suburb. My wife at once got connected with several institutions belonging to a place of worship we attended. And now I must emphatically enter my protest against those decoy assemblies in the shape of Dorcas meetings and such like, as generally constituted. They have, in nine cases out of ten, resolved themselves into nothing more than ladies' clubs for the circulation of all kinds of scandal, and even worse. As for work, I am sure my wife would have done three times as much needlework, if necessary, at home as she ever did at those meetings. I am not one who would throw cold water on social intercourse for women. I liked my wife to be admired and consulted. But here comes the serious part. It appears that a gentleman, a member of the cloth, was wont to attend these meetings to read to the ladies, or, in other words, while away a couple of hours of the time which hung so heavily on his hands in the society of other men's wives. I soon discovered that he was in the habit of affecting a familiarity with my wife that he dared not assume in my house.

My wife's altered behaviour at home first aroused my apprehensions. From a trustful, loving companion, she became restless and capricious; one moment most unduly elated and then violently passionate. Always at some meeting or other—public or private—which would bring her into the society of this "bête noire" of our home life, children being left continually to the tender mercies of servants. Gentle remonstrance only called forth violent protest and worse. Things, however, got to such a point that the fellow considered it wise to quit the country after destroying a once happy and united home. I know quite well that some of your readers will say that if a wife finds a counter-attraction it is the husband's fault. Not so. I am at business all day, from directly after breakfast until nine o'clock in the evening, sometimes; consequently this "wolf in sheep's clothing" was far more in the society of my wife than I could possibly be, as his time was his own. Therefore the influence and destruction were as insidious as that of the ivy. The whole thing, too, being associated with philanthropic organisations, borrowed a specious sort of legitimacy, which very much facilitated intercourse, and which can always be paraded in extenuation. The last I heard of the fellow was that he is still making a living out of preaching that which he has no part in practising. I verily believe, Sir, that this will find an echo in the heart of many a husband who sees, and bitterly feels, what he is very loath to acknowledge.

Now, Sir, this is an instance of failure which it was impossible to foresee or guard against, and yet here are two lives wrecked. What would your many correspondents suggest under such circumstances? Surely the same factors in the formation of the contract should have the power to dissolve it! "Oh," but someone exclaims, "marriage is a Divine ordinance!" So is washing oneself; and there is not a bit more divinity about marriage than any other of the Almighty's dispensations for the better development of human progress. Is not the choice of a partner in marriage left entirely to the wish of the contracting parties? Does not society—and especially Christian society—denounce any outside influence that may be brought to bear? If, therefore, two individuals are considered capable of making a contract, why, in the name of all that's rational are they not capable of cancelling it when circumstances arise which they could not foresee, and which otherwise may perhaps result in the destruction of body and soul?

And with regard to the children, surely if they arrange this question to their mutual satisfaction, whom it most concerns—and their parental instinct can as safely be trusted in this matter as in rearing the children—we may assume that it will be settled to the satisfaction of the public whom it does not in the least concern.—I remain, yours, &c., BLIGHTED.

London, E.C., Sept. 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I, as a so-called "married woman," have read with much interest your correspondents' letters on the subject, "Is Marriage a Failure?" and can positively say that, as far as my marriage is concerned, it has proved a decided failure for the erroneously-called "better half;" as far as the "lesser half" is concerned, I should consider that he has made a good stroke of business in securing a cheap housekeeper. I had not been married more than six months before I found that the "model young man" had a decided partiality for smoking concerts and club friends. None of the latter, I may add, have ever been brought home to be introduced to "my wife." My duty as wife at present consists of calling my husband in time for breakfast, prior to his departure for the City, and being careful not to let the street door be barred when I retire at eleven or half-past. I notice that he is most anxious that I should not sit up for him, as "he might be a little late."—I am, Sir, yours, obediently,

A CLUBMAN'S SLAVE.

Bloomsbury, Sept. 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I am a sister of many brothers, and know a very large number of their male friends. I may frankly say that I am universally liked by them, and I have not the least hesitation in saying this because it is entirely due to my education. I have always been allowed to mix freely in the society of the opposite sex—as freely as in that of my own—and now I am as perfectly at ease in one as the other. I think, and shall always maintain, that if boys and girls were allowed to grow up together, to be educated together, and, in short, to be as natural and unaffected as brothers are with their sisters, there would be fewer of those unhappy unions one hears so much about. Girls would not be so ready to marry the first man that asked them, because, knowing more of the natures and characteristics of the sex generally, they would know what to guard against and what to require in a man with whom they must spend their life.

One thing more I wish to say, and that is that I cannot imagine what kind of a Sunday-school one of your correspondents must have got into, about which he asserts such unpleasant things, for I never in my life feel less like flirting than when I am in church, and I suppose it is the same in Sunday-schools.—I am, yours faithfully, A WOULD-BE REFORMER.

London, S.E., Sept. 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I read with much interest a letter in one of your columns last week, signed "An Observant Barmaid." I certainly think there is a great deal of truth in it, except this one sentence, "When the drink is in the man he comes out in his true colours." I am a barmaid, and I have been over five years behind the counter in first-class hotels, where men of independent means and tradesmen visit daily, and I have seen men do things when in drink most degrading to their sex, who when sober never utter one word in any way offensive to the most sensitive nature. So how can it be said when the drink is in the man he comes out in his true colours? I say decidedly not. Drink makes men mad for the time. What I object to are those tiresome, uninteresting, over-dressed individuals who are allowed to hang about bars and use such expressions as make a barmaid shudder to hear, and who think they are appreciated because they are not taken by the collar and hustled outside. Cannot something be done to prevent young ladies behind the counter being insulted by such cads as these? They are not the people who spend much money; then why should they be encouraged? When I see such people as these I thank God there are some well-bred, generous, and honourable men in existence, whom I have known and respected. Life with such would be intense joy beyond description.—Yours, &c., ONLY A BARMAID.

Folkestone, Sept. 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I am but six and twenty, and have been married seven years. When we first married we were obliged to seek assistance from our friends. Troubles came thickly upon us. We had a yearly addition to our family. Being in a Government situation, we did not starve. And as the little ones came, so also came the means to support them. At first we grumbled at what we considered to be our hard and miserable lot. But at last it dawned upon us that we ought to be thankful that we had a small certainty, while thousands, aye, millions, had nothing. And, Sir, we are thankful. We know our income, and live within it. Who knows but some day we shall be able to put a little by? It has been a struggle, a terribly hard struggle, but we feel we have conquered. Of course, like other people, we have our little bickerings, but they only serve to sweeten and refresh our love. The fact is that men are too selfish and women expect too much. If *both* were a little more considerate, marriage, instead of being a failure, would be a grand success. Why is there so much misery among married people? Why, because each one, selfishly, wants to have his or her own way. Neither will allow that the other's way is the right one, and so, snarling and snapping, they plod through life, each thinking the other both mean and despicable. Consequently both lives are made miserable and almost intolerable, and two unhappy beings talk about the world being cold and unsympathetic. It is they who are cold and unsympathetic. The lack of sympathy is the missing link in their case. We all, when we first marry, have the same ordeal to undergo, and the best way is to go through it boldly, to love and be loved; not to expect too much from one another, and on no account to lose sight of the fact that, come better come worse, we still must plod on hand in hand, and that when we help each other we help ourselves. Religion will help us, love will help us, the world will help us, if we only etherealise things a little, and bear in mind that this life nobly spent will lead us to a loftier sphere. Women, help your husbands; husbands, assist your wives; and marriage can never, by any possible chance, turn out a failure.—Yours truly, ST. V.

London, Sept. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Having lately spent a considerable amount of time in a part of Germany, seldom if ever visited by English people, I have read with interest the letters in your paper on the subject of the failure of English versus the success of German marriages. From the observations I have made, I should be sorry, indeed, to see our English home-life being "improved" so as to assimilate it to that of German households. Take, for example, the life of a lady married to a German civil servant. Unless his appointment be in a "Government" town, his office is in most cases in his house, the business hours being from eight till one and from three till eight. At one o'clock this autocrat will often go out to a beer garden, the society of men being absolutely necessary to him, and that of his wife not being sufficient; the pleasure of having prepared his dinner has to be enough enjoyment for her. In the evening the husband again goes out, the children have to go to bed early in order to be ready for early school, and the wife is again left alone. Of course she has the excitement of an occasional "kaffee-klatsch," but in my opinion this life, in which the husband and wife do not quarrel simply because they each have their separate amusements and pursuits—those of the wife being of course those of an inferior being—is a very doubtful improvement on one in which the husband and wife at least have opportunity, if they choose by mutual forbearance to avail themselves of it, of sharing each the pleasures and interests of the other. The beer gardens are, I know, a fruitful source of expense. If the refreshments only consisted of the "beer," at the cost of about a penny per glass, there would be little harm done; but glasses of cognac and schnapps swell the expenses to an extent quite out of proportion to the small German official income.

If the German marriages are so successful, why do so many people take advantage of the easily-obtained divorce? At a Silesian hydropathic establishment where I have just been visiting, out of four married people two were divorced—a very fair proportion, it appeared to me.—Yours very truly,

A FREE-BORN BRITON.

Regent's Park, Sept. 27.

TO-DAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

Racing.—Newmarket First October Meeting (concluding day). Dunstall Park (Wolverhampton) Meeting (concluding day).

Rowing.—Hanlan v. Kemp for £500 a side and the Championship of the World. Paramatta River.

Football.—London Football Association Annual Meeting, Anchor, Cheapside. Kent County Association Annual Meeting, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.

Boxing Match at Donnelly's School of Arms, Panton-street, Haymarket, 9 p.m. sharp.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster arrived at Eaton Hall, Chester, yesterday, from Scotland, where they have been staying for the past month.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, will deliver an address upon the navy to the members of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, on Oct. 10.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam have arrived at Coollattin, county Wicklow, from Wentworth Woodhouse, their family seat in Yorkshire.

THE MUSICAL TIMES. Price 4d.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for OCTOBER contains: The Early History of the Organ—The "Lohengrin," A Comparison of the Original and Revised Score—The Three Choirs—A National Musical Association for Wales—The Coming Season—The Birmingham and Hereford Musical Festivals—Music in Birmingham, Dublin, Scotland, Wales, Yorkshire, and Dresden, &c.—Occasional Notes—Reviews—Foreign and Country News, &c. Price 4d., post free 4½d. Annual subscription, including postage, 5s.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for OCTOBER contains: "The Treasures of the Deep," descriptive choral song for unaccompanied singing, composed by Alfred R. Gaul. Price separately, 1½d.
London and New York: Novello, Ewer, and Co.

PEPITA, at TOOLE'S THEATRE. Just produced with enormous success, after a run of 70 nights in the provinces.

PEPITA.—LECOCQ'S POPULAR OPERA.
Vocal score, 5s. net.
Pianoforte score, 2s. net.
"'Pepita' is a big success, and people who wish to hear tuneful music, replete with humorous and dramatic effects, ought to visit Toole's Theatre."—Standard.

PEPITA WALTZ and LANCERS.
Arranged by Bucalossi. 2s. net.

PEPITA QUADRILLE.
Arranged by Charles Coote. 2s. net.
Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

New Songs.

W. MORLEY and CO.'S LATEST SUCCESSES:
Played Everywhere.

BELLE ETOILE VALSE.
Played by all the seaside bands
With enormous success.
"The prettiest valse ever written."

BELLE ETOILE VALSE. By Bonheur.
Played by all the military bands
With the greatest enthusiasm.
Piano, 2s.; full orchestra, 1s. 6d.; military, 3s.

LA POMPADOUR. A Court Dance. By Bucalossi.
"A most charming piece."
"The success of the season."
Piano, 1s. 6d.; Septet, 1s.; Full Orchestra, 1s. 6d.

ASK NOT. New Song. By Maude V. White.
The Ripple of the River. By Hole.
The Arab's Death. By T. Hutchinson.
A Ribbon and a Flower. By Barnby.
24 stamps each.—W. Morley and Co., 127, Regent-street, W.

In each book; post free 1s. 2d.

PHILHARMONIC SERIES.—STATE BALL DANCE ALBUM. "Dream Faces" and "Under the Stars" Valses, "Welcome Friends" Quadrille, "Jolly Vagrants" Polka, &c.

PHILHARMONIC SERIES.—CHILDREN'S BALL, very easy dances, fingered. [illegible]

[illegible]

BOOT and SHOE TRADE, Bath.—For DISPOSAL, in best part of Bath, a business, as above, doing a good medium and best class trade. Stock optional. Capital premises.—Apply to W. Charles, Milsom-street, Bath, or Cross-street, Abergavenny.

BOOT and SHOE BUSINESS, Grand West-end thoroughfare. Position unrivalled. Very handsome and spacious double-fronted shop, expensively fitted, and good house. Valuable lease. Returns £7,000, under management. Price only £200. Stock optional. Rare chance.—A. W. Bateman, 87, Edgware-road.

BREWERY (FREEHOLD), South of England. Nine quarters. 20 tied houses, showing excellent profits. Can be easily doubled. Price £14,000.—Principals only address Messrs. Sewell and Kershaw, Southampton, or Charing-cross-chambers, Villiers-street, London, W.C.

BRIGHTON.—Superior LODGING HOUSE for immediate SALE, through ill-health. One door from front. Sea view from every window. £425 for superior furniture, plate, and linen. Brett and Co., 123, King's-road, Brighton. Printed register post free.

BRIGHTON.—Superior old-established LODGING HOUSE for DISPOSAL at an extremely low price. Good condition. Excellent furniture. Capital position. Rent £60. Every requirement.—W., 10, Princes-street, Hanover-square, London.

BUTCHER'S BUSINESS for DISPOSAL, ready money, in pretty suburb of Southampton. Large, cool shop. Surrounded with 200ft. verandah. Good house and walled-in garden. Rent moderate. Close to sea, railway stations, and important markets. Price £50, or offer. No goodwill. No agents. Proprietor retiring from business.—Address Butcher, 46, Park-road, Freemantle, Southampton.

BUTCHER'S (Beef and Pork). Main thoroughfare. Good position. £30 to £40 a week. Could be greatly increased. Cart, van, and every requisite.—Apply at 135, West Ferry-road, E. No agents.

BUTCHER'S. Old-established ready-money neighbourhood. Slaughterhouse, stable, &c. Rent nearly cleared by letting. Good living always to be relied on. Much neglected. Under management. Next to large cutting cheesemonger.—Apply to R. Evans, 231, Liverpool-road, Islington.

CHEMISTS, Dentists, Surgeons, &c.—An old-established BUSINESS (prescribing, retail) for immediate DISPOSAL. Attractive shop. Good lease. Low rent. £150 or offer.—Statim, 10, Artillery-place, Woolwich.

CIGARS.—Messrs. G. FRANK and CO.'S REGISTER of CIGAR BUSINESSES may be had gratis on application. Tobacconists or intending purchasers will find it the best medium existing for effecting either the sale or purchase of a genuine business.—Offices, 40, Queen Victoria-street, City (Tobacco Department).

CIGAR STORES, central. Good cigar and fancy trade. Price, including stock and fixtures, £100. Family reasons for selling.—Apply, by letter, to K., 103, Wornington-road, North Kensington.

CIGAR STORES, £165. Grand position in large marketing thoroughfare. Nice house. Trade £18 to £20 weekly. The proprietor, as proof of genuineness of this old-established concern, is willing to give a bona-fide purchaser any reasonable trial. S. Cotton, 183, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

CIGAR STORES.—Send at once for detailed catalogue to Lesser Friedlander, 5, Houndsditch, London (post free). Established 60 years.

CIGAR STORES, in the City. Closed on Sundays. Trade £25 to £30 per week. Profits £10. Established years. Sale through death. Price only £200. Stock at value.—Personally, Mr. Johnson, 51, New Kent-road.

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FURS.—For SALE, splendid semi-fitting Alaska sealskin coat finest quality obtainable; medium size; price 45 guineas. Sable cape and bag muff, Russian squirrel boa. All perfectly new, and offered, together or separately, at barely half cost. Seen by appointment.—Mrs. C., 31, Queen-square, London, W.C.

LADY'S SILK DRESS (black), lovely; 18 yards pure, choice, rich Lyons black corded silk. Half-price, only 58s.; new, unsoiled. Make lovely dress. Sent willingly on approval.—Mrs. B., Ramsbury House, St. Albans, Herts.

KNITTING MACHINE WANTED. Must be almost new and very cheap. Size 84 grooves cylinder.—Particulars to A. F., care of Mrs. French, 11, Bourne-street, Croydon.

REQUIRED, OLD CHINA FIGURES, tea or dinner service, Wedgwood, snuff boxes, paste buckles, old silver, clocks or watches, miniatures, enamels, old jewellery. Good price given.—H. Clarke, 63, Peckham-grove.

FURNITURE, Stocks-in-Trade, and every description of realisable Property, PURCHASED, in large or small quantities, at the Victoria Auction Halls and Warehouses, 21, Archer-street, Bayswater. Experienced Representatives sent any distance to negotiate and complete purchases. Liberal advances on goods sent for sale or warehousing.

FURNITURE.—WANTED, to purchase for cash, a small house of furniture. Must be clean and a moderate price. No dealers.—Write full particulars, with lowest price, to D. S., Osmunda, Disraeli-road, Ealing.

FURNITURE (HOUSEHOLD) WANTED to purchase, to any extent, for ready cash.—Address Edward G. Sim, Auctioneer, 10, Coleman-street, Bank.

FURNITURE.—Whole house or part WANTED to purchase, for immediate cash.—T., 1, Station-road, Finsbury Park, N.

TO Parties giving up Housekeeping or Removing.—Advertiser wishes to BUY SECONDHAND FURNITURE, either a houseful or smaller quantities.—Send particulars of quantity and idea of price to Auctioneer, Box 5,280, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVENTION. INVENTION.—If you have an idea for an invention, patent it for a trifling cost. Good novelty bought.—All particulars free from Bayaw and Cassell, Patent Agents, 63, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Well-known firm, opening branch in South Africa, is open to REPRESENT several A 1 manufacturers. Good references.—Address Africa, Box 5,280, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A BARE commission on actual cost is all we charge agents selling our Ceylon Teas. This enables them to earn 40s. weekly, as profits are larger and quality superior to that given elsewhere. Additional AGENTS REQUIRED in town and country. In these bad times hundreds of men and women are supplementing income by selling tea in packets among friends and private families.—Samples free of the United Tea Growers' Association, Union-court, E.C.

A BENEFICIAL and PERMANENT AGENCY.—REQUIRED, in each country village and town, purchasing AGENTS to sell the tea we grow, in lead packets. Beware of mixtures sold as Ceylon tea baited with high commissions. Every packet guaranteed pure Ceylon.—The Ceylon Tea Growers (Limited), 84, Michael's House, 70, Basinghall-street, London (10 Ceylon estates).

A FEW good business MEN calling on licensed victuallers can be APPOINTED for the sale of a new and useful article that will command a ready sale.—Address F. W., Box 5,262, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN is REQUIRED, as secretary, to established London company. State full particulars, in confidence. Must take interest to extent of £250, as security.—Address L. E., Box 5,265, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

A MASSEUR, or medical rubber, WANTED, to attend a gentleman for one hour daily. Constant employment.—Address letter, stating particulars, D. S., Box 5,257, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

A REPRESENTATIVE REQUIRED, with good connection among gentlemen belonging to the army and volunteers, to introduce an important new work descriptive of the various regiments comprising the regular and volunteer forces, with coloured illustrations by a well-known military artist. A large sale is anticipated.—Apply, between ten and twelve o'clock, to Lewin and Co., 20, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

A RESPECTABLE young man WANTED, as TRAVELLER, for an electro-plate and clock house, for London and suburbs. State age and previous occupation.—Address F. H., Adams Brothers, 65, Eastcheap, E.C.

VOCALISTS, Pianists, Violinists, &c., WANTED, to join Mr. and Madame Edwyn Frith's Academy (professors from Royal Academy, &c.). All desiring thorough training should apply. Paid engagements guaranteed. Royal Academy method. Highest results. Terms moderate. Vacancy for lady resident pupil to be trained and "brought out." Special advantages and home comforts. Competition concerts at St. James's Hall, Sept. 27, Oct. 18, Nov. 9, &c. Free scholarships value nine guineas. Pupils in Royal Italian Opera, "Dorothy," "Pinafore," &c. (leading parts and chorus).—Yeslin Villa, 3, Park-road, Baker-street, W.

WHISTLERS WANTED.—A well-known professor of singing trains ladies and gentlemen in artistic whistling, now so fashionable at concerts and West-end At Homes. Own talented pupils can be introduced if desired, and paid engagements guaranteed. Course of lessons from 21s.—Professor, care of Clarke and Elewett, Park-terrace, Regent's Park. Letters only.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.—WANTED, a representative for town and suburbs. On salary and commission. None need apply without a good and safe connection.—Address C. C., Box 5,128, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

WOMAN WANTED, to take charge of linen and be useful in restaurant.—Apply, between seven and eight o'clock (evening), at Rule's, 35, Maiden-lane, Covent-garden.

WOMAN, thoroughly respectable, WANTED, not under 35, to manage small business.—Address, with full particulars, M. B., Box 163, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Walsingham House, Piccadilly, W.

YOUNG handy MAN WANTED, with good character, who has been in an engineering works. One who can go out to start and explain the working of a large oil lamp.—Apply by letter at 105, Midland-road, St. Pancras.

YOUNG LADY WANTED, in butcher's desk, thoroughly competent to take full charge of books. Must be highly respectable and have good references.—Apply by letter only, stating full particulars as to experience, age, and salary required, C. Coles, 122, Earl's-court-road, Kensington, S.W.

YOUNG LADY WANTED, to assist with young children in a private school.—Address Beta, 19, Bow-street, Covent-garden.

YOUNG LADY WANTED, experienced in Berlin wool, stationery, and fancy business. One with a knowledge of tobacconist trade preferred.—Apply to C. Bullock, Southend, Essex.

YOUNG LADY REQUIRED, neighbourhood Fitzroy-square, for a few hours a week until Christmas, to coach three girls (13 to 15), in arithmetic, history, analysis, &c. High school system.—Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, X. S., Box 5,274, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

YOUNG LADY REQUIRED, desiring to adopt the musical profession, to be instructed in the various technicalities of the same, to assist a professor of high position. Exceptional home arrangements. Moderate premium.—Address S., Box 4,715, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

YOUNG LADIES who want to be independent, and make their way in the world, should write for prospectus of the SCIENTIFIC DRESS CUTTING ASSOCIATION, 272, Regent-street, London, W. Situations found for all pupils, at good salaries. We have no branches in London or suburbs.

YOUNG MAN WANTED to drive a traveller in London. Must know the Surrey side.—Apply at Half-moon-yard, High-street, Borough, on Friday.

YOUTH WANTED, as cashier and bookkeeper. Highest references.—Apply at 159, Cheapside.

YOUTH WANTED, in a wine merchant's office. Must write a good hand and be quick at figures.—Apply by letter, in own handwriting, to S. Gibson, 3, Leighton-crescent, Kentish Town, N.W.

YOUTH WANTED for entering and invoicing. Must write and cipher well and quickly. 10s. per week.—Address D. O., Box 5,112, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

YOUTH.—WANTED, a youth of gentlemanly address, as junior clerk in the office of a scientific society. Some knowledge of shorthand necessary. Commencing salary 10s. a week.—Address C., Brown's Advertising Agency, Little George-street, Westminster, S.W.

YOUTHS to succeed in these competitive times must know SHORTHAND, twice the salary being obtainable.—Shorthand Metropolitan School, 27, Chancery-lane. Prospectus post free. Separate business training school for bookkeeping.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A CHEF DE CUISINE, with excellent references from hotels, restaurants, and clubs, requires a PLACE as above.—18, Holburn-street, Chelsea.

A GENTLEMAN, active and energetic business man, wishes to REPRESENT a good English firm in Paris, or to travel for same in France or to any part of the Continent, being conversant in four languages. High references in London and in Paris.—Address Mr. A. Teuphen, 100, Rue Boulainvilliers, Paris.

REQUIRED, by young master butcher, SITUATION as manager or foreman. Good reference. Country preferred.—A., care of Charles Hoddy, 137, High-street, Deptford.

REQUIRED, by two sisters, MANAGEMENT of boarding or lodging house. Aged 30. Brighton or elsewhere. Committee or otherwise. Can introduce a few good families. B. A., Smith's Confectioner's, Church-street, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

REQUIRED, by an experienced mantlemaker, WORK at own home. Used to tailor-made. Good reference.—A. M., 69, Union-street, Kennington-road, S.E.

RESTAURANT or CONFECTIONERS.—RE-ENGAGEMENT by young lady, 24. Experienced and good reference.—A. B., Doughty's Library, 8, Fulham-road, S.W.

SCIENTIFIC TRADE.—Married man wants SITUATION. Used to getting up orders, &c.—A., 7, Rosebery-terrace, East Finchley.

SITUATION WANTED, as [illegible] in steam laundry. Accustomed to Bradford's machines. Aged [illegible]. Good references if required.—Address D. D., Box 5,120, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young man (19), in warehouse, or to canvass. Experienced, willing.—J. B., 153, Mare-street, Hackney, E.

SITUATION WANTED, by a young German speaking French and little English, as servant in a good family.—Address M. S., 6, Charlton-street, W.

SITUATION WANTED, as [illegible] in shop and slaughter-house, or do good round.—Mattocs, Butcher, High-road, Whetstone.

SITUATION WANTED, as coachman, or coachman and groom. Total abstainer. Good character.—Address E. Hill, 7, Victoria-road, Plaistow, Essex.

SITUATION WANTED, by respectable youth, aged 23. Any capacity. Can drive, mark billiards, or wait at table. Good references.—W. F., 26, Tongham-street, Walworth, S.E.

SITUATION WANTED in the grocery for a respectable lad, aged 16, with a slight knowledge of the trade.—Address C. J., 8, St. James's-road, West Croydon.

SITUATION WANTED, by a young lady, of business habits, in stationer's, confectioner's, or any light business.—Address A., Box 5,276, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

SITUATION WANTED, by a young lady aged 25, as barmaid. City preferred. Good experience, and unexceptionable references.—F. B., 23, Goldsmith-road, Upper Holloway.

SITUATION REQUIRED at once, in first-class confectioner's shop, as assistant. Would give time.—Address B., care of Mrs. Bowe, 25, Burnside-road, West Folkestone.

STATIONERY.—WANTED, a SITUATION, as managing assistant. Eight years experience in a large house of manufacturing stationers. Good references.—Address M., Box 5,207, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

STATIONERY.—A youth, having just completed his apprenticeship, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as junior hand in a wholesale house.—Address H. W. B., 150, Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, N.W.

THE friends of a well-educated young lady desire to PLACE her as APPRENTICE in a wholesale warehouse, flowers, feathers, or millinery.—W., 41, Moore Park-road, Fulham, S.W.

THREE POUNDS or more will be paid to any one procuring advertiser a permanent SITUATION. German, speaks English and French. References from present employer, wholesale wine merchant.—Address M. K., 5, [illegible]-lane (ground floor), E.C.

TO BAKERS, Pastrycooks, and Confectioners.—SITUATION WANTED, by young man, 21, as general workman. Seven years' good experience and reference.—Apply to W. Mockridge, 34, Canterbury-terrace, Folkestone.

TO BAKERS, Pastrycooks, and Millers.—WANTED, RE-ENGAGEMENT as manager by thorough business couple. Well up in all kinds of best shop goods. Highest references. No encumbrance. Town or country.—J. F., care of Grove's, 2, Weardale-road, Lee, S.E.

TO COOKS and PASTRYCOOKS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class experienced workman. Understands French and English work in all its branches. Good reference from present employer.—H. J. G., 5, Prospect-road, [illegible]-lane, Woodford, Essex.

TO CORN MERCHANTS.—WANTED, to APPRENTICE a respectable intelligent YOUTH to the above business.—Apply to H. Channing, Egham, Surrey.

TO DRAPERS.—An apprentice, from Messrs. [illegible], requires an ENGAGEMENT as improver (aged in a respectable house.—C. F., 26, Dearton Park, Highbury, N.

TO EXPORTERS of SECONDHAND CLOTHING.—Experienced buyer at the Glasgow auction sales is open to buy on commission at 1 per cent.—Address Leeds, 22, Aberdeen-street.

TO GROCERS.—RE-ENGAGEMENT as manager. Well up in each trade, wines, spirits, &c. Thorough knowledge of books and telegraph duties. Married. Good references.—Cringon, Barrett's Stores, 27, Wardour-street, W.

TO GROCERS.—SITUATION WANTED, by respectable young man, as good counterman or to manage branch shop. Good reference. Aged 25. Outdoors.—J. F., 21, Arbery-road, Grove-road, E.

TO HOSIERS.—Young man, aged 23, seeks SITUATION. Good window-dresser and [illegible]. 10 years' experience.—C. E., 6, [illegible]-road, Clapton.

TO HOTELS.—As SUPERINTENDENT or HEAD WAITER. Thoroughly experienced. Highest references. Aged 33. Married.—Address H. A., Box 5,226, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO MASTER BAKERS and PASTRYCOOKS.—SITUATION WANTED, by young man, as general workman. Well up in all kinds of best shop goods, [illegible]. Good references. Disengaged.—A. E., care of W. Wilson Harris, 135, Norwood-road, S.E.

TO MASTER BUTCHERS.—WANTED, by respectable young man, SITUATION as shopman, shop and slaughterhouse, or round. Thoroughly understands the trade. Highest references. Town or country.—W. B., 12, Claremont-square, London, N.

TO MASTER BUTCHERS.—WANTED, by an experienced, respectable, and energetic young man, SITUATION as manager or general shopman. Able to buy in either market.—H. B. T., care of Mrs. Tewson, [illegible].

TO MASTER GROCERS.—SITUATION WANTED, as [illegible]. Aged 25. Single. First-class reference.—C. B., 4, [illegible]-place, New North-road.

TO TAILORS.—Young man, well up in the trade, seeks ENGAGEMENT as improver, under good cutter, in first-class shop. West-end preferred.—L. G., 40, Islip-street, Kentish Town.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, SITUATION as trimmer, or as second cutter. Accustomed to a good-class trade. Willing to fill up time in front shop. Good reference given.—Address F., 6, [illegible], Southend, Essex.

TO TAILORS and CLOTHIERS.—A man of good ability as an all-round cutter seeks an ENGAGEMENT. A bonus of £5 will be given any one finding a permanent situation. Town or country.—J. A., 27, [illegible], N.W.

TO the CORN and SEED TRADE.—WANTED, to APPRENTICE a YOUTH, in a first-class business.—Address T. H., [illegible] Lodge, Elthorne-road, Lee, S.E.

TO WINE TRADE.—Head CELLARMAN. Best of references. Twenty years' experience.—G. B., 2, Devonshire-place, [illegible].

TRAVELLER.—Wholesale fruiterer, [illegible].—APPOINTMENT WANTED by young gentleman. [illegible].

TRAVELLER.—SITUATION REQUIRED, by a gentleman [illegible].—L. E. D., [illegible].

WASHING WANTED. Large drying grounds. [illegible].

WASHING.—[illegible].

WASHING.—[illegible].

YOUNG [illegible] wants SITUATION. [illegible].

YOUNG lady (25) wishes for a SITUATION [illegible].

YOUNG man, 21, seeks ENGAGEMENT [illegible].

A PRIVATE SECRETARY.—[illegible].

A CLUB SUPERINTENDENT.—[illegible].

A BUTLER.—WANTED, SITUATION, [illegible].

A COOK or PASTRYCOOK.—[illegible] RE-ENGAGEMENT [illegible].

A WAITER, [illegible].

A WAITER or BILLIARD MARKER [illegible].

A PLATEMAN or PORTER, [illegible].

A PORTER, MESSENGER, or any place of trust. [illegible].

A COACHMAN. [illegible].

A MANAGERESS or BOOKKEEPER. [illegible].

A MANAGERESS or HOUSEKEEPER, in hotel or boarding [illegible].

A BOOKKEEPER, [illegible].

A BARMAID and BOOKKEEPER.—[illegible] RE-ENGAGEMENT in good commercial hotel. [illegible].

A BARMAID and ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, in hotel. [illegible].

A UNDER-BARMAID. [illegible].

A NURSE, by a very respectable girl, aged 20. [illegible].

A MOTHER'S HELP. Aged 20. Fond of children. [illegible].

A USEFUL MAID to an invalid or elderly lady.—[illegible].

A USEFUL MAID, in family of two. Good reference.—[illegible].

A USEFUL COMPANION, by young lady, for few months, [illegible].

A COMPANION to LADY, or Nursery Governess to young children. [illegible] SITUATION. [illegible].

A COMPANION, HOUSEKEEPER, or any position of trust [illegible].

A LADY HOUSEKEEPER.—A RE-ENGAGEMENT [illegible].

A HOUSEKEEPER to a gentleman, [illegible].

A HOUSEKEEPER, good cook, in town. Aged 40. Wages [illegible].

A HOUSEKEEPER in business house. Long references. [illegible].

A HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION REQUIRED, by a widowed lady, in a gentleman's family. Good references. [illegible].

A HOUSEKEEPER (WORKING), in widower's family, [illegible].

A HOUSEKEEPER (WORKING), in business house. Experienced. Good cook and manager. £20 to £25.—F. S., [illegible].

A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, to [illegible].

A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, by respectable widow, to one or two gentlemen.—E. A., 15, Upper Gloucester-place, N.W. Town preferred.

A good PLAIN COOK, in a tradesman's family. A steady, trustworthy person, aged 40. Two years and 10 months' good character.—G. L., [illegible], Regent's Park.

A good PLAIN COOK and CARVER, in a house of business or hotel. [illegible].

A HOUSEMAID.—Requires SITUATION in club or chambers. Good references.—L. S., [illegible].

A HOUSEMAID, upper of two, or single-handed. [illegible].

A HOUSEMAID, in hotel or club.—A. W., [illegible].

A HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, tall, waits well at table. [illegible].

A HOUSE-PARLOURMAID. Two years' personal reference. Aged 21. [illegible].

A HOUSE or HOUSE-PARLOUR MAID, wages £18. Good personal character. Full particulars M. R., care of Mrs. [illegible].

A HOUSE-CHAMBERMAID in first-class hotel, club, or chambers. Good character.—J. F., [illegible].

A HOUSE or HOUSE-CHAMBER MAID, in hotel.—[illegible].

A HOUSE and CHAMBER MAID, combined, or Housemaid, in a good hotel. Good character. Aged 26.—B. D., [illegible].

A CHAMBERMAID in a West-end hotel, or house and chambermaid combined. Good references.—Address M. A. E., [illegible], King William-street, E.C.

A CHAMBERMAID, in first-class hotel. Long references. Aged 27.—G. L., [illegible], Marylebone.

A CHAMBERMAID or House-Chambermaid, in good hotel. Aged 28. Good references.—B. D., [illegible].

A KITCHENMAID or SCULLERYMAID. A respectable young girl, aged 18.—A. B., [illegible].

A GENERAL or good PLAIN COOK. Very willing. £20 to £22. Character 20 months.—G., [illegible].

A SERVANTS.—[illegible].

A NORFOLK and SUFFOLK SERVANTS.—[illegible].

SALES BY AUCTION.

This Day, at two.—Short Leasehold Investments, consisting of 17 small residences and shops in well-letting neighbourhoods, being Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, and 49, Shouldham-street, Bryanston-square, Nos. 6 and 7, Great Quebec-street, Nos. 43, 44, and 45, Dorset-street, Baker-street, and 1, Upper Charlton-street. They have all recently undergone substantial decorative and sanitary repair, and are held direct from the freeholders.

MESSRS. SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON have instructions to SELL the above capital INVESTMENTS, THIS DAY, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, at two p.m.—May be viewed by permission of the tenants. Particulars and conditions may be had of Edgar Morris, Esq., Solicitor, 67, Park-street, Grosvenor-square; at the Mart; and of Messrs. Samuel B. Clark and Son, 8, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place. (Telephone No. 3,505.)

Kingston House, near Welwyn, Herts, 2½ miles from Wheathampstead Station on the Great Northern Railway, about three-quarters of an hour from London, a most comfortable residence, well placed in 20 acres of park-like land, and commanding beautiful views. Stabling for eight horses.

MESSRS. SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON are favoured with instructions from the owner to SELL the above choice FREEHOLD PROPERTY by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on OCT. 30, 1888, unless previously sold. Full particulars may be had of Messrs. Pemberton and Garth, 8, New-court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and at the Auctioneers' Offices, 8, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W. Telephone 3,505.

No. 7, Brunswick-place, Harley-street, W.—A very convenient Residence, in a favourite position, overlooking the park, only a few minutes' walk from Baker-street and Portland-road Stations, Metropolitan Railway, and close to omnibus routes, affording easy access to the City and all parts. The accommodation consists of five good bed-rooms, fitted bath room, two drawing rooms, double dining room, and usual domestic offices. Held on lease, having about 14 years unexpired, at only £35 per annum, but formerly let at and of the estimated rental value of £140 per annum. With possession.

MESSRS. SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON are instructed by the owner to SELL the above desirable RESIDENCE, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, Bank, E.C., on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1888, at two o'clock precisely (unless previously disposed of).—May be viewed by orders from the Auctioneers, and particulars and conditions of sale had of Messrs. Ward, Aspin, and Taunton, Solicitors, 17, Lime-street, E.C.; at the Mart, E.C.; and at the Auction and Survey Offices, 8, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W. (Telephone No. 3,505.)

No. 25, Abbey-road, St. John's-wood.—Superior Residence, with possession at Christmas.

MESSRS. DOWSETT and CO. are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, City, on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, 1888, at two o'clock precisely, the above family RESIDENCE, which occupies a pleasant position, looking down a road in front, and a series of gardens in the rear. It contains four reception rooms, butler's pantry, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, &c.—Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Mart; of Messrs. Young, Jackson, and Beard, Solicitors, 12, Essex-street, Strand; and of Messrs. Dowsett and Co., Auctioneers, 3, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Westerham.—Freehold Building Land.—Advances made for building. Free conveyances given. Only 10 per cent. need be paid at once. The land lies dry, chalk soil, lies very high, and commands a grandly picturesque view.

MESSRS. DOWSETT and CO. are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, City, on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at two:

- A. 25 Lots, 20ft. by 220ft. each.
- B. 1 Lots of woodland, ½ acres.
- C. 9 Lots ½ acres, with large oak trees.
- D. 8 Lots ½ acres (one for a store).
- E. 5 Lots, ¼ acre each.
- F. 1 Lot, 1a. 3r. 32p., with carriage drive, terrace, and gardener's cottage.

Particulars, plan, and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Mart; of Messrs. Watson and Dendy, Solicitors, Newcastle-on-Tyne; of Mr. A. U. Higgins, 19, Hodge-row; and of Messrs. Dowsett and Co., Auctioneers, 3, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Tuesday Next.—By order of the Executors of Mrs. Maria Farthing, deceased.—The capital modern Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. ROGERS, CHAPMAN, and THOMAS will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, No. 48, [illegible]-road, near West Kensington station, on TUESDAY NEXT, Oct. 2, at two precisely, modern FURNITURE, comprising mahogany and pitch pine wood bed-room suites, walnut wood drawing-room appointments in green rep, [illegible] dining-room appointments in morocco leather, pedestal sideboard with plate-glass back, Brussels carpets, chimney glasses, clocks and ornaments, china, glass, Bradford's washer and wringer, knife-cleaning machine, and a variety of effects.—May be viewed the day prior, and catalogues had of the Auctioneers, The Cedars Estate Offices, West Kensington, W.; and 79, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, S.W.

Bayswater, Prince's-square.—To Capitalists and Investors.—A sound Investment in high-class Leasehold Property.

MESSRS. ROGERS, CHAPMAN, and THOMAS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at two precisely, the commanding LEASEHOLD corner RESIDENCE, No. 47, Prince's-square, Bayswater, capitally situate close to Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park, let on lease for 21 years from 1885, at the moderate rent of £170 per annum; held for 61 years unexpired at an annual rent of £21.—May be viewed by permission of the tenant only, and particulars and conditions of sale obtained at the Mart, E.C.; of Messrs. Palmer, Eland, and Nettleship, Solicitors, 4, Trafalgar-square, W.C.; and of the Auctioneers, 79, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, and 58, Belgrave-road, S.W.

Genuine and Unreserved Sale This (Friday) Evening, at six p.m. sharp, owing to the number of lots.—Removed for convenience from Christchurch-road, Hampstead; Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park; Ladbroke-grove; and the stock and fixtures of a hatter at Hammersmith.

MESSRS. HARRIS and ELSDEN have been instructed to remove and SELL by AUCTION, at their new extensive ROOMS, 171, Railway-approach, Shepherd's-bush, for positive sale, an immense assemblage of FURNITURE, comprising about 30 feather beds, horsehair and wool mattresses, iron and brass bedsteads, duchesse tables and washstands in mahogany, several large wardrobes, old oak chest, [illegible], Brussels, tapestry, and other carpets, 12 mahogany chests of drawers, four large dining tables in Spanish mahogany, &c., several pieces of genuine Chippendale furniture, [illegible] the stock and fixtures of a hatter, comprising about 150 silk and felt hats, [illegible]. Messrs. Harris and Elsden beg to state that the whole of these goods have been sent in by the private owners for absolute sale.—Catalogues on application at the Offices of the Auctioneers, 167 and 171, Railway-approach, Shepherd's-bush, W.

Enfield Highway, Middlesex.—Lorenz's Farm.—To Fruitgrowers, Market Gardeners, and others.

MESSRS. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS, & CASSELL are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at two o'clock (unless previously disposed of by private contract), in one lot, a valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, land-tax redeemed, [illegible] acres, situate at Enfield Highway, within [illegible] mile of Enfield Lock Station on the Great Eastern Railway, [illegible].—May be viewed till the sale by orders to be had of the Auctioneers.—Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Ashwell and Corbett, Solicitors, 67, Tooley-street, S.E.; at the Mart; and of Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons, and Cassell, 11, Billiter-square, London, E.C.

[illegible]

MESSRS. BRIANT and SON will SELL, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at one o'clock.—View day before.—Auction Offices, 263, Kennington Park-road, S.E.

Monthly Sale of valuable Musical Instruments.

MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their HOUSE, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at ten minutes past one o'clock precisely, an extensive collection of MUSICAL PROPERTY, comprising pianofortes, [illegible], and a small library of music. Catalogues on application.

Auction Rooms for Books, Musical Property, and Works of Art. Estd. 1794.

MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON beg to announce that their WAREROOMS, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., are OPEN DAILY for the reception of LITERARY, Art, and Musical PROPERTY intended for SALE by AUCTION. Consignments (large or small) received at any time. Terms free on application. Valuations for probate or legacy duty or for public or private sale.

Sale This (Friday) Evening and every Friday evening throughout the year.—[illegible].—Furniture and Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. WALPOLE LEWIN and CO. will SELL by AUCTION, THIS EVENING, Sept. 28, at six, FURNITURE, [illegible]. (Telegraphic address [illegible].)

Quarterly Sale of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, [illegible].

MESSRS. H. and A. LAYMAN will SELL as above, on MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 1, and following day, at [illegible], at their MART, Railway-approach, London Bridge, S.E. Catalogues on application to the Auctioneers.

[illegible]

MESSRS. ROPER and CARTER will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, and following day.—Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneers, Tunbridge-wells.

[illegible]

MESSRS. H. W. SMITH and FORD will SELL by AUCTION, at 1, ROMESEY VILLAS, [illegible], on MONDAY, Oct. 1, at one. Auction offices, 26, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

Under Distress for Rent.—This Evening, at 6.30 punctual.—Goods removed from [illegible]-road and Lordship-lane, East Dulwich, for convenience of sale.

MESSRS. MARCEAU and CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at their PECKHAM and SURREY AUCTION ROOMS, Rye-lane, 350 lots of useful HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, removed from above premises. Catalogues.

Freehold and Leasehold Properties, at Battersea, Herne-hill, and Clapham.

Battersea Rise.—Valuable Freehold Business Premises, comprising land and yards, having an area of 10,270 feet, [illegible].—Solicitor, W. Barnard, Esq., 107, Westminster Bridge-road.

Battersea.—Four eight-roomed Freehold Houses, 10 and 11, St. George's-road, and 4 and 5, West-street, Battersea Park-road. [illegible].

Herne-hill.—Leasehold, with possession, [illegible].

Clapham-road.—Leasehold, 60, Richmond-terrace, [illegible].

MR. DOUGLAS YOUNG will SELL the above by AUCTION, at the MART, E.C., on THURSDAY, Oct. 11, 1888, at two precisely.—Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained at the Mart; of the respective Solicitors, or of the Auctioneer, 51a, Clapham-road.

No. 8, [illegible].—The very excellent Furniture, comprising bed-room appointments, [illegible].

MR. WALTER HOLCOMBE will SELL as above, on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, 1888. May be viewed the day prior, and catalogues had of the Auctioneer, at 33, Orchard-street, Portman-square.

To Tinplate Workers, Metal Merchants, Ironmongers, &c.

MR. H. BOURN is instructed by the Proprietor, retiring through ill-health, to SELL by AUCTION, at 56, GREAT EASTERN-STREET, E.C., on OCT. 2 and following day, at one precisely, the extensive stock of TIN and TERNE PLATES, [illegible]. Catalogues of Messrs. Rogot, Harte, and Co., Solicitors, 3, Metal Exchange-buildings, E.C.; and of the Auctioneer, 102, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

To parties in search of an unusually secure Investment.—Re Mrs. Ridings, deceased, No. 15, Church-street, Twickenham.

MR. GOATLY will SELL by AUCTION, at the KING'S HEAD HOTEL, Twickenham, on MONDAY, Oct. 8, at seven precisely, the above valuable BUSINESS PREMISES, [illegible].

On View.—Absolute Sale.—To Ironfounders, Ironmongers, Builders, Smiths, and others.

MR. JAMES G. PONDER has been favoured with instructions by Mr. R. W. Crosthwaite to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, No. 25, Upper Thames-street, E.C. (owing to the expiration of the lease), on TUESDAY NEXT, Oct. 2, and following days, at twelve o'clock precisely each day, the first portion of the extensive STOCK of IRONFOUNDRY. Catalogues upon the premises, and at the Auctioneer's Offices, 58, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

Household Furniture, including drawing, dining, and bed room suites, [illegible].

MR. HAWKINGS will SELL the above, at 30, LISSON-GROVE, on MONDAY NEXT, at two.—View Saturday. Catalogues.

Auction Mart and Warehouses, 15, High Holborn. Estd. 22 years.

MR. W. HOLLINGSWORTH begs to direct the attention of the profession to these eligible SALE ROOMS, being centrally situate and long established. [illegible].

To Builders, Decorators, &c.—Chiefly without reserve.

MR. EDWIN J. WHITE will SELL by AUCTION, at his ROOM, 14a, Holborn-bars, City, on TUESDAY NEXT, Oct. 2, at twelve, a grand assortment of art, sanitary, and ordinary PAPERHANGINGS and DECORATIONS, paints, varnishes, brushes, and other trade effects.—View and catalogues Monday and morning of sale.

[illegible] Hall of the Albert Palace, Battersea Park, will be included in the Sale by Auction, on the Premises, by order of H.M. Commissioner of Works, by

MR. EDWIN EVANS, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, 1888, at four o'clock.—Auctioneers' offices, 125, Lavender-hill, S.W.

By order of the Administrators of W. G. Moore, deceased.—The valuable and nearly new Lathes and Tools, &c., upon which a very large outlay was made.

MR. PERCY MATTHEWS will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at one o'clock, at the SALE ROOMS of the FINSBURY PANTECHNICON, 21, City-road, E.C. The above EFFECTS comprise a 5in. centre lathe and quantity of tools for same, by Holtzapffel and Co., an engineer's screw-cutting lathe and tools and quantity of stocks and dies for gas-fitters' work, a patent weighing machine, working model of steam engine, quantity of quicksilver, &c.—On view two days prior and morning of sale. Catalogues of Messrs. G. F. Hudson, Matthews, and Co., Solicitors, 32, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.; and at the Auctioneer's Offices, 1, Albany-street, N.W., and 21, City-road, E.C.

By order of the Liquidator of the Turner class Engine Company.—12 Gas Engines, of from two-man to two-horse power; also a Steam Engine.

MR. PERCY MATTHEWS will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at one o'clock, at the SALE ROOMS of the Finsbury Pantechnicon, 21, City-road, E.C.—On view two days prior and morning of sale. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's Offices, 1, Albany-street, N.W., and 21, City-road, E.C.

West-green-road, N.—Well situated for the erection of shop property.

MR. PERCY MATTHEWS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at two o'clock precisely, in one lot, the old-fashioned FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, known as The Woodlands, situate nearly opposite the West-green Station, in a busy main thoroughfare, and close to the Harringay Park and Hornsey stations, and also to the steam tramways. The grounds cover an area of an acre and a half, and possess frontages of about 500ft. to the West-green and Etherley roads, and are ripe for immediate development.—Particulars, plans, and conditions of sale of Messrs. G. F. Hudson, Matthews, and Co., Solicitors, 32, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., and at the Auctioneer's Offices, 1, Albany-street, N.W., and 21, City-road, E.C.

Upset Price £450.—By order of the Mortgagee.—West Kensington, adjoining the new Recreation and Cricket Grounds.

MR. PERCY MATTHEWS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at two o'clock precisely, 11 sets of STABLING, Nos. 1-11, A [illegible]-mews, Field-road, Greyhound-road, W. Nine of the stables are let at rentals amounting to £2 7s. per week, and the whole will produce, when let, £136 per annum. Held for 99 years from March 25, 1883, at a ground rent of £42 per annum. Particulars and conditions of sale of Messrs. Hunter and Downes, Solicitors, 44, Coleman-street, E.C.; and at the Auctioneer's Offices, 1, Albany-street, N.W., and 21, City-road, E.C.

Oxford-street, Finsbury, West-green, Crouch-hill, Stratford, and Victoria Park.—42 Houses and Shops.

MR. PERCY MATTHEWS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at two o'clock precisely, the following PROPERTIES:

OXFORD-STREET and HOXTON.—Bennett House, Bennett-street, Rathbone-place; let at £262 per ann.; lease 40 years; ground rent £52. Nos. 21 to 25, Salisbury-road, Nos. 50 and 67, New North-road, and two Houses in Rushton-street; let at £465 per ann.; held at ground rents of £85 per ann.

BARNSBURY and CROUCH-HILL.—No. 47, Richmond-road, and workshop adjoining in Hemingford-road; rental value £85 per ann.; lease 63 years; ground rent £8. Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, Spareholt-road (opposite Crouch-hill Station); let at £156 per ann.; ground rent £30 each.

WEST-GREEN, Stratford, and Victoria Park.—Corner Baker's Shop, opposite West-green Station; let on lease at rent rising to £70 per ann. Nos. 1 to 7, Cambridge-terrace, Blackney-lane; let at £132 per ann., held for long terms, at low ground rents. Nos. 1 to 10, Arrow-street, Leytonstone-road, and 77 to 82, Rothbury-road, Whitepost-lane; let at £351 per ann., lease 70 years, at £4 each.

Particulars and conditions of sale of Messrs. G. F. Hudson, Matthews, and Co., Solicitors, 32, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.; at the Mart; and 21, City-road, E.C., and 1, Albany-street, N.W.

Charing-cross, Bow, Victoria Docks, Greenwich, and Peckham.

MR. PERCY MATTHEWS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, the following 40 HOUSES and SHOPS: Nos. 12 and 13, Great White Lion-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.; Nos. 1 to 12, Washington-street, Leonard-street; and 4 to 11, Hancock-street, St. Leonard's-road, Bow; No. 35, Barking-road, Victoria Docks; Nos. 2, 3, 4, Edith-terrace, Marsh-lane, Greenwich; Nos. 42 to 56, and 31 to 55, Meeting House-lane, Asylum-road; 79 to 81, Asylum-square, Lyndhurst-road; and Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 15 to 25, Winchester-place, High-street, Peckham.—Particulars and conditions of sale of H. G. Harman, Esq., Solicitor, Paternoster-row, E.C.; the Mart; and 21, City-road, E.C., and 1, Albany-street, N.W.

No. 8, South-street, Finsbury, E.C.—Leasehold Investment.

MR. PERCY MATTHEWS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, 1888, at two o'clock precisely, No. 8, SOUTH-STREET, Finsbury, comprising five floors and basement, partially let as offices. Rental value £290 per annum. Held for about 21 years unexpired at £125 per annum.—Particulars and conditions of sale of Messrs. G. and N. Webb, Solicitors, 11, Austinfriars, E.C.; at the Mart; and at the Auctioneer's Offices, 1, Albany-street, N.W., and 21, City-road, E.C.

On Wednesday Next, Oct. 3.—Excellent Freehold and Leasehold Properties.

MR. FRANK HARDS will SELL at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at two o'clock, in lots, as follows:

In Tyne's Trust.—Two capital Freehold Dwelling Houses (one with corner shop), Nos. 7 and 10, Tyne-street, North-East Greenwich, close to the new subway approach, for which one house is scheduled. Also the 11-108th part of the freehold premises, well known as the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich, and other property, the whole producing £150 per annum.—Solicitors, Messrs. Marchant and Bennett, 5, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C., and Deptford.

Close to LEE-TERRACE, Blackheath.—For occupation.—Two substantially-erected Residences, Nos. 23 and 25, Dacre Park, Lee, containing nine rooms and garden. Worth £60 per annum each.—Solicitors, Messrs. Shelford, Son, and Powell, 33, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.

CHARLTON.—By order of Executors of the late Mrs. Stamper.—A superior detached Residence, with garden, known as Montague House, Lower Woolwich-road, Charlton. Lease 37 years. Low ground rent.—Solicitors, Messrs. Henderson and Buckle, 24, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

DEPTFORD.—Freehold Business Premises, near the Broadway, Nos. 41 and 43, Church-street. Producing £90 per annum.—Solicitors, Messrs. Howard and Shelton, 42, Tower-chambers, Finsbury-pavement, E.C., Greenwich, and Highgate.

HATCHAM PARK.—An attractive corner Residence, 11, Monson-road (close to the main road and several railway stations). Worth £50 per annum. Lease 87 years. Ground rent £1 1s.—Solicitors, Messrs. Saw and Son, 2, Park-place, Maze-hill, Greenwich, 45, New-cross-road, S.E., and 62, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

DEPTFORD.—Profitable Freehold Property, in the line of an intended improvement. Freehold shops, private dwelling houses (suitable for conversion into shops), and land for a factory, situate Nos. 121 to 165 (odd), and Nos. 210 to 220 (even), Church-street, Deptford. Producing £261 per annum.—Solicitor, William Bristow, Esq., 11, John-street, Adelphi, W.C., and Greenwich.

Particulars of the various Solicitors, as above; at the place of sale; and of the Auctioneers, 5, Church-street, Greenwich.

Bulbs from Holland.—Sales Every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, in large and small lots to suit all buyers.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his GREAT ROOMS, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, EVERY MONDAY, Wednesday, and Saturday, at half-past twelve precisely each day, first-class consignments of HYACINTHS, tulips, crocus, and other bulbs arriving daily from well-known farms in Holland.—On view mornings of sales and catalogues had.

Sale on Monday Next.—Brighton.—Sale of a valuable Freehold Building Property known as the Queen's Park, Kemp Town, Brighton, comprising about 26 acres, and the beautiful Residential Villa, known as Duddell's Villa, which was designed by the late Sir Charles Barry, together with the ground rent of, and the reversion to, the Royal German Spa.

SAML. RIDLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1888, at three o'clock precisely, at the AUCTION MART, 126, North-street, Brighton, the whole of that valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as the Queen's Park Estate, consisting of about 26 acres of well-timbered undulating land, situated close to the railway station at Kemp Town and the Brighton College, within 15 minutes walk of Castle-square and the centre of Brighton, and with every facility for reaching outlying parts of the town. At the northern end of the park is situated the charming residence known as Duddell's Villa, complete with all modern requirements, two substantial lodges, very extensive stabling and outbuildings, hothouses, greenhouses, vinery, and well-arranged gardens of about 4 acres 1 rood 28 perches. The Royal German Spa is situated at the southern end of the park, and is of considerable notoriety for its mineral waters, at present let on lease, expiring Jan. 1, 1892, at a ground rent of £18 per annum. The whole comprising an area of about 26 acres of valuable freehold land, and the excellent residence, stabling, &c., will be first submitted in one lot, and if not sold then in plots of large areas suitable for development by capitalists.—Particulars and conditions of sale, with plans, are now ready, and may be obtained, post free, of Messrs. Capron, Dalton, Hitchins, and Bosanquet, Solicitors, Savile-place, Conduit-street, London, W., or of the Auctioneers, Saml. Ridley, Ledger, and Hollis, the Auction Mart, 126, North-street, Brighton.

Four Days' Nursery Sale.—Fleet Nursery, Hants.—The nursery is close to Fleet station, on the London and S.W. Railway, five miles from Aldershot, three from Farnborough, and 12 from Basingstoke.

H. J. E. BRAKE will SELL by AUCTION, at the FLEET NURSERY, Hants, on MONDAY, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Oct. 8, 9, 10, and 11, at twelve o'clock each day, a large quantity of thriving NURSERY STOCK, [illegible].—May be viewed, and catalogues had, at the Nursery; and of the Auctioneer, Lyndhurst House, Farnborough, Hants.

Freeholds and Leaseholds.—Putney, Brixton, and Peckham.—For Investment or Occupation.

WESTON and SON will SELL by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at one, at the MART, City, the following valuable PROPERTIES:

PUTNEY HIGH-STREET.—Nos. 5 and 6, Salisbury-pavement. Valuable Freehold Business Premises. Let on repairing leases at £350 per annum. Particulars and conditions of Messrs. Linklater, 7, Walbrook, and Messrs. Fulton and Pye Smith, Salisbury.

BRIXTON.—No. 60, Barrington-road (almost without reserve).—Semi-detached eight-roomed Residence. With possession. Lease 67 years. Ground rent £5 10s. Rental value £55.—Particulars and conditions of J. Perry, Esq., 2, Guildhall-chambers, E.C.

BRIXTON.—42 and 44, St. James's-road.—Pair of semi-detached Villas, with attractive gardens. Let at £112 per annum. Lease 74 years.—Particulars of W. Barnard, Esq., 107, Westminster Bridge-road.

PECKHAM, Rye-lane.—8 and 10, Hanover-street.—Pair of old-fashioned Villa Residences. No basement. Good gardens. Let at £50 each. Lease 34 years. Particulars of Messrs. Budd, Son, and Budd, 33, Bedford-row, W.C.

BRIXTON-ROAD. Thornton-street.—Four small Residences. Let at £140 per annum to very old tenants. Lease 36 years. Ground rent £1 each. Particulars of W. Honey, Esq., 1, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

Particulars obtained at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, at their Offices, Acre-lane, Brixton, and 252, Brixton-hill, S.W.

No. 48, Oxford-street.—This (Friday) Evening, Sept. 28, at six precisely, 350 lots of Pictures, including works by and after well-known artists of the old and modern schools.

W. and F. C. BONHAM will SELL by AUCTION, at their GALLERIES, as above, a collection of OIL PAINTINGS and WATERCOLOUR DRAWINGS, including works by and after

Crowns	Crome	Canaletto
Tickers	Wilhouse	Morland
Lakiscale	Pasini	Wilson

Also 20 lots of Morland and other engravings, frames, &c.—On view this morning until three o'clock.

Sale of Furniture and Effects This Day (Friday).

OXENHAM'S AUCTION ROOMS, 187 and 189, Oxford-street (10 doors east of Regent-circus).—THIS DAY'S SALE will commence at 12.0 o'clock with the FURNITURE of kitchen and servants' offices, at 12.30, the contents of bed and secondary bed rooms; at 2.10, handsome drawing and dining room appointments, 10 pianofortes; at 4.30, pictures, proof engravings, plated articles, and miscellaneous, concluding about 7.10 o'clock.—TOOTH and TOOTH (late Oxenham). Telephone No. 3,377.

This Day, at twelve.—Superior Furniture, old marqueterie inlaid cabinets and tables, invalid's adjusting couch by Carter, four pianos, paintings, and the appointments of five residences.

CHADWICK and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, THIS DAY, at twelve, at their ROOMS, 15, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, 500 lots of superior FURNITURE and EFFECTS.—On view. Catalogues had.

Auction Mart, St. Mark's-place, Wimbledon.

JAMES and JAMES will SELL by AUCTION, as above, MONDAY NEXT, at one sharp, the CONTENTS of 18, CAMDEN-ROAD, N.W., and another residence. The appointments of nine bed rooms and four drawing and dining rooms, &c., including large quantity of Chippendale goods and magnificent cottage pianoforte. 200 lots, all good.—Catalogues on application.

STAPLETON'S.—The SALE on MONDAY NEXT, at 12.30, will comprise RIDING, Driving, Cart, and Van HORSES, cobs, ponies, carriages, &c. Sales and valuations in town or country.—Bishopsgate Without, City. Estab. 1852.

BATTERSEA (1, Pagden-street, opposite the York-road Station, L. C. and D. Rly.).—Contractor's Stock.—Mr. STAPLETON has received instructions from Mr. H. Gilbey (who is retiring from the business in consequence of ill-health, and on completion of his contract at the Borough Subway) to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, as above, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Oct. 3, 1888, at one o'clock, 25 very useful active CART and VAN HORSES, mostly five and six years old, all quiet in harness and good workers, 10 spring rubbish carts, pair and single horse vans, double, chain, and thill harness, two capital ponies, quiet to ride and drive, two pony carts and harness, about 4,000ft. of architrave moulding, iron tank, chaff machine, and sundries.—On view the day prior.—Catalogues on the premises and of the Auctioneer, at his City of London Repository, Bishopsgate Without.

BARBICAN ROYAL REPOSITORY.—This Day. Irish Horses. Mr. RYMILL will SELL by AUCTION, TODAY (Friday), 26 upstanding, useful young HARNESS HORSES and HACKS, suitable for professional gentlemen, jobmasters, cab proprietors, tradesmen, and others, the property of Messrs. T. Widger and the Evans.

BARBICAN ROYAL REPOSITORY.—This Day. Superior Cab Stock, by order of Mr. Samuel Haughton, of 12, Complon-mews (who is relinquishing the business).—Mr. RYMILL will SELL by AUCTION, TO-DAY (Friday), 17 known high-class CAB HORSES, warranted quiet in harness, mostly five and six years old, three Forder and four Forder-shape cabs, all with the most modern improvements, eight sets of plated harness, and sundries.

RE James Rowbotham, deceased.—Unreserved Sale of Cab Stock.—By order of the Executors of the late Mr. James Rowbotham, of Keen's-mews, Paul's-road, Highbury, N.—Mr. RYMILL will SELL by AUCTION, at his ROYAL REPOSITORY, Barbican, E.C., on TUESDAY NEXT, Oct. 2, 40 well-known short-legged CAB HORSES, 19 Forder-shape cabs, built by Coles, very light, in good order, and nearly new; 20 sets of cab harness, pair-horse harness, gig, waggonette, nearly new spring cart, chaff machines, and stable sundries.—On view day prior.

BARBICAN ROYAL REPOSITORY.—This Day. Cart Horses.—Owing to the approaching termination of the road sale, Mr. W. Thorogood, of Pavilion-yard, Whitechapel, has instructed Mr. RYMILL to SELL by AUCTION, TO-DAY (Friday), 20 active short-legged CART and VAN HORSES, warranted in hard condition, and direct from work.

TROOP HORSES.—By order of the Commanding Officer.—Mr. RYMILL will SELL by AUCTION, at BARBICAN, on TUESDAY NEXT, 18 Troop Horses, from the Commissariat and Transport Corps, stationed at Woolwich.—On view two days prior.

EDGWARE-ROAD HORSE REPOSITORY, Paddington, W.—SALES by AUCTION of HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, commencing at one o'clock. Horses received up to eight p.m. on the day prior to sale, and if unsold the entire charge is 5s. 6d. only. Valuations for probate, &c. Horses sold on commission daily. Accounts paid on Mondays and Thursdays, or by post if requested.—HENRY WARD, Proprietor.

IRISH HORSES.—Twelve sharp, young horses, warranted quiet in harness, the property of Messrs. Jas. Evan and T. Ward, will be SOLD by AUCTION, TO-DAY, at the EDGWARE-ROAD HORSE REPOSITORY.—On view.

ALDRIDGE'S, St. Martin's-lane.—"The Eclipse" Brighton and Arundel Coach (30) HORSES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6.—On view Thursday, Oct. 4.—W. and S. FREEMAN.

ALDRIDGE'S, St. Martin's-lane.—Omnibus Stock. On SATURDAY NEXT will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, 10 HORSES and a light garden chair OMNIBUS.—On view.—W. and S. FREEMAN.

ALDRIDGE'S, St. Martin's-lane.—Hunters Sale.—Messrs. W. and S. FREEMAN, instructed by Mr. John Hetherington, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at one o'clock, at RED HILL FARM, Edgware, his entire stud of 37 well-bred HUNTERS, which will be warranted sound in wind and eyes, and can be seen and ridden over fences on the farm three days prior to the sale. Red Hill is one mile from either Edgware or Hendon Stations (from which conveyances can be obtained), and seven miles by road from the Marble Arch.—W. and S. FREEMAN.

ELEPHANT and CASTLE HORSE REPOSITORY, New Kent-road, London.—SALES by AUCTION of HORSES, Carriages, and Harness EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, commencing at twelve o'clock. Stalls should be engaged two days before either sale day. Property sold on Monday paid for on the following Thursday, and property sold on Thursday paid for on the following Monday. Cheques forwarded to the country on written request. Sales and valuations in town or country.—GEO. JAS. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

MONDAY NEXT.—Upwards of 200 HORSES, Carriages, and Harness will be SOLD by GEO. JAS. BRIGGS, on Monday Next, Oct. 1, at the ELEPHANT and CASTLE HORSE REPOSITORY, New Kent-road. Stalls should be secured at once.—Geo. Jas. Briggs, Proprietor.

CART HORSES, Vanners, and Cobs.—By order of Mr. Thomas Image, Wisbeach.—GEO. JAS. BRIGGS will SELL by AUCTION, on MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 1, at the ELEPHANT and CASTLE HORSE REPOSITORY, New Kent-road, 24 HORSES, all five and six years old, warranted quiet in harness and good workers. Some of these are suitable for coal merchants.

HORSE and COB, the property of a gentleman, at a sacrifice. Bay gelding, 16 hands, eight years old, quiet in harness, quiet to ride, free and fast, a good brougham horse; bay cob gelding, six years old, 14.3 hands, quiet to ride and drive. 20 guineas. Also several other useful horses and cobs, from 14 to 16 hands, at exceptionally low prices.—Hobbs's Commission Stables, Canterbury-terrace, Elgin-avenue, Maida-vale, W.

HANDSOME cream-coloured HORSE to SELL, 15.2 hands, sound and quiet to ride, drive, and fast. Suit tradesman's cart, van, brougham, &c. Also bay mare, five years old, 16 hands, good vanner, very active. Trial given. Any reasonable offer accepted.—27, Salusbury-road, Queen's Park Station, Kilburn.

GELDING, Shamrock, for SALE, at a very moderate figure. This horse is a dappled bay, black points, standing 16 hands, has great quality, strength and speed combined, manners and temper good, is a fine match horse, quiet in any harness, very handsome, suitable for brougham, landau, or victoria. Also a very handsome Welsh Cob, 14 hands, is a splendid mover, fast in harness, good knee action, no vice or blemish, is an excellent trapper, warranted sound and a good standing cob, up to weight to saddle, colour a bright chestnut, aged five.—For trial, 103, Stanhope-street, Regent's Park (near Portland-road Station).

BAY MARE, Harness, Stanhope Phaeton, by Peters (the latter cost 95 guineas not long since). The mare is warranted quiet in single harness. Height 15 hands. Trial and veterinary examination allowed. The property of a gentleman having no further use for them. Price for the lot 65 guineas, or would be sold separately.—A. M. R., May's Advertising Offices, 159, Piccadilly, W.

HANDSOME bay COB, fast, 14 hands, ride or drive, perfect manners, American hooded Buggy, very light, and harness, complete, all in splendid condition, price £35 the lot. Property of gentleman leaving town.—Fordham, 7, Osborne-terrace, Clapham-road.

THE CARRIAGE BAZAAR, Baker-street and King-street, W.—Upwards of 300 new and secondhand CARRIAGES always on SALE by commission. A sale by Public Auction on every other Tuesday, at twelve o'clock. The Next Oct. 9, 1888. Carriages also warehoused.—E. T. Davis, Manager.

A MINIATURE single BROUGHAM, by Slatter; small-bodied Phaeton, by Hale, Park-lane; useful-sized Bus, by Whitlock (seats eight inside). These carriages are equal to new, and for SALE at low prices, the room being wanted.—To be seen at 194, Uxbridge-road, Shepherd's-bush.

THE COSY CART is the most stylish and most convenient two-wheel carriage. Very comfortable and safe. Specially adapted for ladies' use.—HAMSHAW, Carriage Works, Wimbledon (close to the station).

CARTS.—Dogcarts of every description. The best and most varied selection of two-wheeled carriages in London, both new and secondhand, to be seen at BRAINSBY and SONS, 40 and 65, Long-acre, W.C. Drawings on application.

COACH (fashionable), side light, canoe-shape, in splendid condition. Late the property of a nobleman. Any reasonable offer.—74, London-road, Southwark.

FUNERAL CARS, Funeral Carriages, Glass-sided Hearses, and Shillibeers.—New and elegant designs, in great variety, from £70.—Photographs, drawings, &c., free from JOHN MARSTON and CO., Hearse and Carriage Builders, Bradford-street, Birmingham.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—COB VAN, 15 guineas, cost 30; Waggonette, 12 guineas; Cob Dogcart, eight guineas; 60 others, any offer. Drawings (41), three stamps.—Felton's, 225, Old-street. Must sell.

REQUIRED, good strong RUBBISH CARTS, one-horse Builder's Vans, Brick Crusher, Concrete Mixing Machine; also some ½, ¾, and one yard iron Earth Skips.—Address, stating particulars, price, and where to be seen, Contractor, Box 5,119, Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE MUNSTER HORSE RUG is made by patent machinery to shape of horse. Very warm, durable, and smart looking. Weight 8lb. Price bound and strapped 12s. 6d.; usually retailed at 24s. Largely used by hunts, racing stables, breeders, &c. Job lot of Horse Rugs, shaped and strapped, 5s. 11d. Waterproof driving Aprons, 5s. 6d. Catalogues gratis.—S. GOFF, 17, King-street, Covent-garden; also 32, Brompton-road.

THE celebrated three-guinea GENT.'S SADDLE, warranted real pigskin, only 25s.; Weymouth, Pelham, and snaffle Bridles, complete, 3s. 5d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 9d.; Harness, pony, £2 15s.; cob, £3 15s.; full size, £4 10s.—S. GOFF, 17, King-street, Covent-garden; also 32, Brompton-road. Catalogues gratis.

HUMPHREYS' PORTABLE IRON COACH-HOUSES, Stables, Cottages, Club, Reading Rooms, wood-lined and felted; secondhand Reading Corn, Hay Sheds. 50 Iron Buildings erected complete at Humphreys' Iron Church Factory, opposite Knightsbridge Barracks, Hyde Park, London.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS obtained the PRIZE MEDAL at the INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS. No. 1, Original, has been before the public over twelve years, and given universal satisfaction.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS. No. 1, Original, has been known to clip over 500 horses before requiring sharpening.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS. No. 1, Original, can be obtained of all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Cutlers throughout the world.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS. No. 2, for heads and all difficult parts, &c., leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS. No. 3, same as No. 2, but with coarser teeth, for legs, bellies, and coarse hair.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS. No. 4.—This machine is made with the patent grasshopper springs over the plate.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS. No. 4 never requires sharpening. It is therefore specially adapted for foreign countries.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS. No. 5 has a third-pressure plate, which makes the machine produce a soft and even motion.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS. No. 5.—This machine can be taken to pieces by any one for sharpening.

W. CLARK'S PATENT BARBERS' CLIPPERS. These machines are much superior to scissors and comb. Any one can use them.

W. CLARK'S PATENT BARBERS' CLIPPERS. These machines are made in three sizes—viz., 1-8, 3-8, and 4-8.

W. CLARK'S PATENT BARBERS' CLIPPERS. Specially adapted for schools and gentlemen who require their beards cut close.

W. CLARK'S PATENT DOG CLIPPER. This machine is made specially for trimming French poodles, cutting much closer than other machines.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS. All repairs executed at once. Can be sent by Parcel Post.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS. See that the Clippers are stamped with the words "Clark's Patent," and on the wooden handle "W. Clark, 229, Oxford Street," with the letters "W. C." in the centre.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS. The above can be obtained of all Saddlers, Ironmongers, Cutlers, and of the Patentee, W. Clark, 229, Oxford-street (late 212), London (near the Marble Arch).

OATS, GOOD RUSSIANS, 14s. 6d. per quarter, 38lb. per bushel, at Docks. Delivered in London or at our Warehouse 15s.; [illegible]; other qualities of oats, also beans, maize (crushed), meal, &c., equally low prices.—FOREIGN GRAIN SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, 14, West Smithfield, E.C.

OATS, good sound Russians, 14s. 6d. per quarter (38lb. per bushel, screened); 40lb. Russians, 17s.; best meal Bran, 10s. per ton; horse mixture, £7 10s. per ton (all sound corn).—CAMDEN GRANARIES, Eagle Wharf, 146, Great College-street, Camden Town, N.W.

HORSES suffering from LAMENESS, as Splints, Curbs, Sprains, &c., Skin Diseases, and Throat Complaints, can be CURED at once by the IMPERIAL CAUSTIC BALSAM, the great French remedy. Of all Chemists, 2s. 6d. and 4s. per bottle; or send P.O.O. to F. VILLANI and CO., 12, Newgate-street, London. Veterinary advice gratis by an M.R.C.V.S. on receipt of stamp for reply. Write for pamphlet post free.

PURE ST. BERNARD PUPPIES.—Gentleman has a litter of puppies, pictures of noble beauty and intelligence, from his celebrated life-saving and prize-winning dog. Moderate price.—Professor, 90, Tufnell Park-road, Holloway, London, N.

AMERICAN MOCKING BIRDS, 21s. each; Rose Cockatoos, 10s. 6d. each; German Canaries, 10s. a dozen.—W. H. PRINGS, 72, Brompton-road, London.

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£20	1 0 0			0 4 0	"
£30	1 0 0			0 6 0	"
£50	2 0 0			0 8 0	"
£100	7 0 0			0 12 0	"
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THE MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY supplies the following SEA-BORNE COAL from his Durham Collieries: Londonderry Wallsend, 22s.; Pittington Wallsend, 21s.; Primrose, 22s. 6d. per ton. Cash on delivery.—Seaham Wharf, Nine Elms-road, Vauxhall. No agents.

STAVELEY COAL and IRON CO. (Limited).—Best Coals, 21s.; Derby Brights, 20s.; large Nuts, 19s.; Cobbles, 19s. Cash.—Orders to J. Turnbull, Sole Agent, Chief Office, 3, Pancras-road, N.W.; Mileage, Paddington; Warwick-road, Kensington; Amelia-street, Walworth.

THE CLAY CROSS COMPANY'S CELEBRATED COAL. For cash on delivery: Best, 22s.; Seconds, 20s.; Kitchen, 19s.; Cobbles, 18s.; Nuts, 18s.—Orders to Chief London Office, 12, Burwood-place, W.

COALS, 16s. 6d.—The GREAT NORTHERN COAL COMPANY deliver their selected Wallsend (large and double-screened) at 16s. 6d.; seconds, 15s. 6d. Cash.—C. Gordon, Manager, 175, Pancras-road, N.W. Prices will advance shortly.

COALS.—W. H. LEE and CO.'S CELEBRATED INLANDWALLSEND DOUBLE-SCREENED, 22s.; Seconds, 21s. 6d.; Silkstone, 21s.; second Silkstone, 21s.; Durham Wallsend, 22s.; Barnsley, 20s.; Derby, 20s.; Kitchen, 18s.; Cobbles for Kitcheners, 18s.; Hard Cobbles, 17s.; Steam, 18s.; Nuts, 18s.; Small, 11s.; Coke, 10s. per 10 sacks. Discount 6d. per ton on two tons.—W. H. Lee and Co., 12, Pancras-road, N.W., or 125, Tottenham-court-road, W. Terms prompt cash.

COALS, 16s.—The talk of London is the NEW MAIN WALLSEND. Best burning coals the world produces, never go out when once lit, leaving no white ash, and giving the greatest satisfaction to the public. £10 given on proof of a single transaction of mixed coals. Coke 10s. per 10 sacks. RYMILL and CO., 282, York-road, King's-cross. Delivered free.

COALS, 12s. 6d.—The KING'S-CROSS COAL COMPANY are delivering free their best Coals, brown ash, and thoroughly screened, 12s. per ton; Silkstone, 14s. 6d.; Kitchen, 11s. 6d.; Coke, 5s. for 10 sacks, for cash.—Manager, 238, York-rd., N.

COALS, 14s. 6d.—Why pay more until you have tried the AMALGAMATED COLLIERY COMPANY'S best Wallsend, 16s.; Silkstone, 15s.; Derby's, 14s. 6d. Coke per 10 sacks, 10s. Delivered free. Guaranteed. Money returned if not satisfactory.—SHELLEY and CO., 14, York-road, King's-cross.

COALS are delivered by the PINXTON COLLIERY OWNERS, for cash, as follows: Selected Silkstone, 21s.; best Brights, 19s. 6d.; Low Main, 19s.; Hard, 19s.; Nuts, 17s. 6d. Chief London Office, 341, Gray's Inn-road, King's-cross, W.C.

COALS.—BOOTH BROTHERS'.—1s. per ton discount for cash.—Selected House Coal, 23s. per ton, a first-class drawing-room coal, lights readily, burns cheerfully, leaves but little ash (dark); Best Wallsend, 21s.; Best Silkstone, 22s.; Derby Brights, 20s.; Kitchen, 19s.; Cobbles, 18s.; Anassa Wallsend (large and double-screened), 18s. per ton; Coke, 12s. per 12 sacks. Depots in all parts of London.—Address (Chief Office), Midland Railway, St. Pancras, N.W.

COALS, 18s.—BOOTH BROTHERS'.—"Teleion" House Coal for general purposes, cheerful burning, 18s. per ton, cash. Depots in all parts of London.—Chief Offices, 15, 17, and 19, Pancras-road, N.W.

COALS.—F. B. CAMERON and CO.'S Best Coals, 21s. C. and Co.'s selected, 22s.; Best Inland House, 19s. 6d.; Best Main, 18s. 6d.; Nuts, 18s. 6d.; Kitchen, 15s. 6d.; Cobbles, 15s. 6d. Chief Office, 159, Pancras-road, N.W.; Depots, Pancras, Kensington, Paddington, Whitechapel, Walworth, and Shepherd's-bush.

COAL.—NATHL. PEGG and CO. (Established 70 years.)—Selected, 21s.; Best Wallsend, 21s.; Silkstone, 22s.; Derby Brights, 20s.; Kitchen, 19s.; Nuts, 18s.; Coke, 12s. Depots: Warwick-road, Kensington, W.; Commercial-road, Lambeth, S.E.; Maiden-lane, N.; and Old Ford, E. Local prices at Forest-hill and Penge. Truck loads to any railway station.

COALS.—JOSEPH MITCHELL and CO., 355, Gray's Inn-road, King's-cross. Mitchell's Main, unequalled, 23s.; best Wallsend, 21s.; best Silkstone, 22s.; Derby, 20s.; Kitchen, 19s.; Bakers', 18s.; Coke, —. Terms cash. Trial orders desired.

COALS, 21s.—SPENCER'S DIAMOND PIT WALLSEND, strong burning, durable, clean, 21s.; Spencer's Selected, 22s.; S. F. and Co.'s special, 23s.; silkstone, 21s.; Derby, 20s.; Nuts, 18s.; Kitchen, 18s.; Cobbles, 18s.; Coke, 12s.—SPENCER, FARNDON, and CO., 2, Goldington-crescent, Pancras-road, N.W.

COALS.—WOOD and CO.'S SPECIALITE, large, clean, much liked, 23s.; Silkstone, 22s.; Derbyshire, 20s.; Kitchen, 18s.; Cobbles, 18s.; Nuts, 18s.; best Gas Coke, 12s. per 12 sacks.—Coal Exchange, E.C.; Great Northern House, King's-cross, W.C.; 94, High-street, Kensington; Warwick-road, Kensington; 31 to 34, Coal Bays, Elephant and Castle, S.E.

COALS, 18s.—PICKFORD and CO., Contractors and Colliery Owners, are supplying their best Wallsends, 18s.; Silkstone, 16s. 6d.; Derby, 16s.; kitchen, 14s. per ton. Delivered free. Coke, 10s. for 10 sacks.—H. Pickford and Co., L. and N. W. Rly. Coal Depot, York-road, King's-cross.

COAL, 13s. 6d.—The MIDLAND COLLIERY COMPANY are delivering their best Wallsend at 15s.; best Silkstone, 14s. 6d.; Derby, 14s.; Kitchen, 13s. 6d. per ton, thoroughly screened.—Sidney Herbert, 61, Wharfdale-road, King's-cross.

COAL, 14s. 6d.—Good coal, 14s. 6d.—Lowest prices. The UNITED SERVICE ASSOCIATION deliver their selected Wallsend at 16s. 6d.; Silkstone (all purposes), 15s. 6d.; Kitchener Nuts, 14s. 6d. per ton, cash. Quality and weight guaranteed.—Address orders to Horace Morgan, 147, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

COALS, 14s. 6d.—The NEWCASTLE COLLIERY OWNERS, 123, Pancras-road, N.W., deliver their best "Handpicked" Wallsends (one of the best coals brought to London) at 18s. 6d.; Newcastle Main Wallsends, 16s. 6d.; best Bright House, 15s. 6d.; Close Range Cobbles, 14s. 6d. Cash.—F. Cross, Agent.

COAL, 17s.—HERBERT CLARKE.—Telephone, No. 7,837. G.N.R., King's-cross, Kensington, Bayswater, Holloway, Finsbury Park, Highgate, Hornsey, Crouch-end, Wood-green, Elephant, Clapham, Brixton, Nunhead, Camberwell, Clapham Junction, Herne-hill, Wandsworth.—H. C. selected (all large), 23s.; best Wallsend, 22s.; Newcastle, 22s.; selected Silkstone, 22s.; Silkstone, 21s.; Derby, 20s.; Kitchen, 19s.; Steam, 19s.; Bright Cobbles, 18s.; Hard Cobbles, 17s.; Nuts, 18s.; Coke, 12s.

COALS.—Best, 16s. 6d.—The COLLIERY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION deliver their Best Selected Wallsends (large and double-screened) at 17s. 6d. per ton; Seconds, 15s. 6d. Cash.—C. Sidney, Secretary, 145, Pancras-road, N.W. Copies of testimonials sent on application. Also trucks to country stations.

COALS.—LEA and CO.'S Best Wallsend, 23s.; Selected, 23s.; best Silkstone, 22s.; best Wigan, 22s.; best Stafford, 21s.; New Silkstone, 21s.; Derby Bright, 20s.; Kitchen, 19s.; Hartley, 18s.; bright Cobbles, 18s.; Nuts, 18s.; Hard Cobbles, for Kitcheners, 17s.; Coke, 12s. for 12 sacks. Cash.—Highbury Coal Depot, N.; Highgate, N.; Kingsland, E.; Old Ford, E.; South Tottenham, N.; Great Northern Railway, King's-cross, N.; 164, Hampstead-road, N.W.; Regent's Park Basin, N.W.; Finchley-road and Frognal, N.W.; No. 1 Wharf, Warwick-road, Kensington, W.; and elsewhere.

COALS.—RUABON COAL & COKE CO. (Limited), Great Western Railway, Paddington; Midland Railway, Lillie-road, West Brompton, Coal Merchants to the Queen. Best, 22s.; New, 21s.; Silkstone, 22s.; Brights, 20s.; Kitchen, 18s.; Nuts, 17s.; Hard Steam, 18s.; coke, 12s.

COAL.—GEORGE J. COCKERELL and CO., Coal Merchants to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales.—Cash prices per ton of 20 cwt.: Best Wallsend, 23s.; Selected, 23s.; Best Inland, 22s.; Inland, Class B, 21s.; Derby Brights, 20s.; Kitchen, 19s.; Nuts, 18s.; Cobbles, 18s.; Hard Cobbles, 17s.; Coke, 12s. per 12 sacks.—13, Cornhill, E.C.; 33, New Bridge-street, E.C.; Eaton Wharf, Pimlico (office next Grosvenor Hotel); 103, Westbourne-grove; Durham Wharf, Wandsworth; Sunderland Wharf, Peckham; and Crystal Palace, Brighton, and Croydon, at local prices.

COALS, 15s. 6d.—The CO-OPERATIVE COLLIERY COMPANY deliver their best Wallsends (handpicked, clean-burning, and durable) at 18s. 6d.; Selected Wallsends, 16s. 6d.; Wallsend Main, 14s. 6d. per ton net. Cash on delivery.—C. A. Morton, Manager, 129, Pancras-road, N.W.

COALS, 20s.—J. CORDER and CO., 41, Page's-walk, S.E.—Household Coal, Special, 20s. per ton; Selected, 23s.; Best, 22s.; Silkstone, 22s.; Derby, 20s.; Kitchen, 19s.; Nuts, 18s.; Kitchen Cobbles, 17s.; Bakers' Nuts, 16s. 6d. Terms cash.

STOCK of
T. LITTLE and SON,
of Oxford-street and Newman-street, W.

THE WHOLE of the LARGE and VALUABLE
STOCK
Of the above well-known House,
Consisting of rich Silks, Satins, Velvets, Dresses, Costumes, Mantles, Furs, real Laces, Tea Gowns, Underclothing, Millinery, Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., has been purchased at a

LARGE DISCOUNT OFF the COST PRICES,
By

PETER ROBINSON,
And will be on Sale on
MONDAY, Oct. 1, and five following days,
At 216 to 226, Oxford-street, W.

WRITE FOR PATTERN OF EXQUISITE DRESS.
All in the Latest Fashion.

DARLINGTON DRESS FABRICS.
Fresh from the Darlington Looms,
At Loom Prices.

STRAIGHT from the WEAVER to the WEARER.

DARLINGTON DRESS FABRICS.
Absolutely at First Hand and at First Cost.
As Supplied to
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UPWARDS of 1,000 PATTERNS FREE of the

DARLINGTON DRESS FABRICS.
By Return of Post, on Approval,
To any address in town or country,
Direct from the Mills, Darlington.

The Purchaser Gets all Intermediate Profits.

DARLINGTON DRESS FABRICS.
These splendid Goods are Sold Direct to the Public,
Without the intervention of
Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.

FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER.

DARLINGTON DRESS FABRICS.
The celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges,
And Gold Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.
Write for Patterns.

ALL IN THE LATEST FASHION.

DARLINGTON COSTUME CLOTHS.
Darlington Skirtings. An immense
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NOVELTY FOR WINTER.

DARLINGTON DRESS FABRICS.
The Royal Victoria
"AMAZON" Cloth, specially dyed
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SPECIAL WINTER GOODS.

DARLINGTON FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
TOILET and BED QUILTS, in great variety,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Waterproofs.
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Illustrated Catalogue of 60 pages post free.

Direct from the Mills.

DARLINGTON.—ANY LENGTH CUT,
No matter how short.
All parcels Carriage Paid to any railway station in Great Britain.
All goods warranted equal to sample.
Any article not approved will be changed within seven days.
Only Address,

HY. PEASE and CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
SPINNERS and MANUFACTURERS,
The Mills, Darlington.
Established 1752.

GREAT REMNANT SALE for THREE DAYS.

CHARLES GASK and CO.,
In accordance with their custom at the close of the Summer Season, are offering for Sale

LARGE QUANTITIES of REMNANTS,
Odd lengths of all kinds, soiled or out of condition goods, &c.

A LARGE ACCUMULATION, at nominal prices, will be shown on the various counters.
Amongst the numerous lots are:

CURTAINS, FURNISHING, LINENS.
Large lot of single lace sample Curtains, will be sold at 1s. and 1s. each. Were 10s. to 12s. per pair.
90 pairs oddments handsome Lace Curtains, slightly soiled (usual price 8s. to 21s. per pair), will be sold at 3s. 6d. and 6s. 9d. pair.
1,000 yards, in various lengths, of the fashionable printed Art Muslins for curtains, drapery, &c., all at 4½d. per yard, double width. Regular price 8½d.
About 500 yards in remnants of four to 12 yards French and English printed Cretonnes, all at 3d. and 6d. per yard. Usual price 7d. to 1s. 11d.

ALL the REMNANTS, Glass Cloths, Teacloths, Huckabacks, Calicoes, Longcloths, Sheetings, &c., will be cleared out at very low prices.
Remnants best Flannelettes, 3d. per yard. Usually sold 6½d.
150 lengths scarlet and white Flannels, 6½d. and 8½d.
All oddments of Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Towels of various kinds, slightly soiled, at nominal prices.
A small quantity of soiled Blankets and Quilts, very cheap, to clear out.

IN the SILK DEPARTMENT:
About 500 lengths of Black Silks, Satin Merve, Faille, Francaise, and rich Satins, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per yard. Worth 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. In lengths from 5 to 10 yards.
A large lot Remnants of Pongee Silks, all colours, and rich Fancy Silks, various lengths, all at 1s. per yard.
300 Remnants rich Fancy Brocaded and Stripe Velvets, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Worth double at least.

DRESS DEPARTMENT:
About 500 lengths Stripe Beiges, Tweeds, and Zephyr Lawns, 6 and 15 yard lengths, 3½d. per yard.
1,000 yards, in 4 to 15 yard lengths, Fancy and Stripe Suiting Tweeds, Serges, and various Woollen Fabrics, at 4½d. and 6½d. Were from 6d. to 1s. 3d. per yard.
About 700 yards fine all-wool French Cachemires and Merinos, in five to 10 yard lengths, all at 8½d., double width.
Several lengths Black and Coloured Velveteens, superior quality, at 8½d. Usual price 1s. 11d.

IN the BLACK DEPARTMENT are:
A lot of Remnants of Black all-wool Cachemires and Merinos, in four to eight yard lengths, 8½d. per yard, full double width.
Also English Cachemires, various lengths, at 6½d. per yard, double width.
Quantities of lengths, five to 16 yards each, of black Melton Cloths and Foule Serges, 2½d. per yard.
Remnants, double width Black Serges and fancy stripe Mohair Cloths, 1s. 0½d. per yard. Were 1s. 11d.
Patterns of the above cannot be forwarded, but all definite orders by post will be executed in rotation.

CHARLES GASK and CO.'S REMNANT SALE.
122 to 132, Oxford-street,
1 to 5, Wells-street, London.

IRISH SOX, hand-knit, by Donegal peasantry, warm and comfortable. Two pairs, free, 2s. 6d. Men's knicker hose, two pairs, free, 3s. 9d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d., or 6s. 9d. Ladies' and boys' hose. Price lists free.—B. & E. M'HUGH, Belfast.

DR. PAGET, the AMERICAN DENTIST,
445, STRAND (facing Charing-cross Station),
Inventor of New Specialities in American Dentistry.
Adjustment of Artificial Teeth without any Plates or Palates whatever. All Teeth, however badly decayed, permanently saved. Loose teeth tightened. Dr. Paget's system is absolutely painless. Pamphlet, illustrated, sent gratis and post free.
Consultations free daily, ten till six.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY.—Important Notice.—
Dr. PAGET'S PAINLESS SYSTEM of AMERICAN DENTISTRY.
445, STRAND (facing Charing-cross Station).
Messrs. PAGET, the old-established Dentists, beg to notify a list of prices for the very best class of American Dentistry (Dr. Paget's System), specialities of which are:

Artificial Teeth, without plates	Sets from £2 10s.
Artificial Teeth, by suction	Sets from £2 10s.
Crown and Bridge Work	From 10s. 6d.
Gold Fillings (American)	From 10s. 6d.
Single Teeth	From 5s.

Reduced Fees to Servants, &c.
Painless operative dentistry at equally moderate prices.—Send for descriptive illustrated Pamphlet before consulting a dentist. Consultations free daily, ten till six.—445, Strand (facing Charing-cross Station).

TEETH.—Mr. ESKELL, Sen., 58, LUDGATE-HILL (opposite City Bank), the old-established SURGEON-DENTIST, original and principal of the name. Consultations free daily. Pamphlet sent gratis and post free.

TEETH.—Mr. ESKELL, Sen., 445, STRAND (facing Charing-cross Station), the old-established SURGEON-DENTIST, original and principal of the name. Consultations free daily. Pamphlet sent gratis and post free.

TEETH.—ESKELL and SONS supply without pain and whilst waiting CELEBRATED ENAMELLED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, which have obtained SIX PRIZE MEDALS, London, 1851; New York, 1853; London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; and Philadelphia, 1876. They are fixed by ATMOSPHERIC SUCTION, and are perfect for eating and speaking. For middle-aged and aged persons they are attached to a soft gum, and are so comfortable that they can be worn on the most tender gums.

TEETH.—ESKELL and SONS, the old-established SURGEON-DENTISTS.
Prices for their well-known Dentistry, supplied with the greatest success for the last 60 years:

A single Tooth	£0 5 0
Sets	2 10 0
Stoppings	0 2 6 each.

Reduced fees to servants, &c.
All consultations free. Pamphlet sent post free.—Observe the two addresses:
58, LUDGATE-HILL (opposite City Bank).
445, STRAND (facing Charing-cross Station).
Attendance daily from nine till seven o'clock.

SOUTH KENSINGTON LADIES' DENTAL INSTITUTION, Registered (vide "Registration Journal"), Sussex House, 45, Sussex-place, Old Brompton-road, S.W. (opposite London and Provincial Bank). Under distinguished patronage. Originally to benefit gentlewomen only. Object being not to compete with cheap dentists, but to enable persons of limited means to obtain superior ARTIFICIAL TEETH and SCIENTIFIC DENTISTRY only (American and other improved principles), at greatly reduced charges, especially to servants, by attending on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, with the same care, attention, and privacy as on private days. Prospectus post free. Surgeon Dentists by L.D.S. diploma (Royal College of Surgeons) in attendance daily, assisted by practical and skilled mechanics. Gas and other anæsthetics by medical man. Experienced lady present. Caution.—With deference, not connected with any unregistered Jewish dental association similar in name in S. Kensington. To distinguish, before entering note name-plate, H. F. PARTRIDGE, late Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons. Hon. Sec., Major G. Holland, R.A. No branches. Consultations free.

AMERICAN TOOTH CROWN CO. (Regd.)
128, New Bond-street, W.
Attendance Daily, nine till six.
Free Consultations.

AMERICAN TOOTH CROWNS
Painlessly adjusted
For permanently Saving and Restoring Teeth
Even when decayed too badly to be filled.

AMERICAN TOOTH CROWNS
For the adjustment of Artificial Teeth,
Without plates. Detection impossible.
Success Certain.

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For Saving Roots of Teeth,
For Fastening Loose Teeth,
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AMERICAN TOOTH CROWNS.
Twenty Years' Successful Experience
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Any one requiring Dental Aid should
First see Specimens of American Tooth Crowns,
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No Teeth need be Extracted.
Teeth with Abscesses Saved.
Loose Teeth Tightened.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY
For Children,
And in all its Branches,
At most moderate fees.

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Gold Fillings.
Nitrous Oxide Gas.
Regulating Teeth, &c.

AMERICAN TOOTH CROWN CO. (Regd.)
128, New Bond-street
(Near the Grosvenor Gallery).
Pamphlet free on application.

TEETH.—A COMPLETE SET, ONE GUINEA.
41, LUDGATE-HILL (opposite Hope Bros.).
Single Tooth, 2s. 6d. Precisely the same CELEBRATED GOLD and PRIZE MEDAL TEETH fixed by ATMOSPHERIC SUCTION as advertised at the highest cost by other firms. FIVE YEARS' WARRANTY. Country patients supplied in one visit.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION with GAS, 5s.
Dr. ANDREW WILSON, late R.N., says: "I can recommend Mr. Goodman as a very skilful and humane dentist. His reasonable charges should attract to him all classes." Dr. CHARLES HOLMES says: "I can unhesitatingly recommend Mr. Goodman's system." E. VYSE, Esq., writes: "I am indebted to Dr. Andrew Wilson, the editor of 'Health,' for recommending me to your establishment." Pamphlet, "A Revolution in Dentistry," post free.
CAUTION.—"European Mail," Oct. 4, 1886, says: "The system of dentistry practised by Mr. Goodman, originator of Popular Guinea Sets of Teeth, has brought him a reputation both wide and eminent. Hence would-be imitators have copied the style of his advertisements and valuable scientific testimonials."
Mr. GOODMAN, Surgeon Dentist to the Queen's Household (late Manager with Messrs. Eskell), 41, Ludgate-hill (opposite Old Bailey). Hours, nine to eight.

TEETH.—A COMPLETE SET, ONE GUINEA.
57, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.
Single Tooth, 2s. Precisely the same CELEBRATED GOLD and PRIZE MEDAL TEETH fixed by ATMOSPHERIC SUCTION as advertised at the highest cost by other firms. FIVE YEARS' WARRANTY. One visit required from country patients.
Mr. SHAW, Surgeon-Dentist (late manager with Messrs. Eskell), 57, St. Paul's-churchyard (six doors from Cheapside). Hours 9 to 7.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DENTAL COMPANY.—The SUPERIORITY of AMERICAN DENTISTRY, but its great expense has prevented the majority of the public from availing themselves of its advantage. The Anglo-American Dental Company has brought it within the reach of all, and supply the greatest wonder of the age. The most extraordinary offer ever made to the public. A PERFECT SET from ONE GUINEA; single tooth, 2s. 6d. Our speciality in crown bridge bar work, which supplies teeth without plate or palate. Acknowledged all over the world. Gold filling a speciality. Stoppings with gold, amalgam, and enamel from 2s. 6d. Painless extractions, with gas and cocaine. Testimonials can be seen. Consultations free.—The only address, 16, 17, Poultry, Cheapside, City.

SOUTH KENSINGTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—Messrs. L. E. and C. ESKELL'S Dental Association, 2, Onslow-place, South Kensington, established 1866 for the supply of their well-known artificial teeth at moderate charges. Ladies and gentlemen ten till six. Servants daily eight a.m. till nine p.m. All consultations free.—To avoid all disappointment note address, seven doors from South Kensington Station.

AMERICAN DENTAL INSTITUTE (Limited),
55, St. James's-street, S.W. (near Piccadilly);
34, Thurloe-square, South Kensington;
and 44, Finsbury-square, E.C.
Established for the practice of genuine American dentistry at uniform and moderate fees. Specialities: The adjustment of artificial teeth without any plates or wires whatever. All teeth, however badly decayed, permanently saved. Loose teeth tightened, and painless treatment. The privacy of the most refined dental practice is observed throughout the Institute.
No appointment or fee necessary for consultation. Hours, nine to six. Pamphlet free on application to the Secretary, at each address.

TO STOUT PEOPLE.—Sunday Times says: "Mr. Russell's aim is to eradicate, to cure the disease, and that his treatment is the true one seems beyond all doubt. The medicine he prescribes does not lower, but builds up and tones the system." Book (116 pages) with recipe and notes how to pleasantly and rapidly cure obesity (average reduction in first week is 3lb.), post free eight stamps.—F. C. RUSSELL, Woburn House, Store-street, Bedford-square, London, W.C.

DETECTIVE OFFICES (SLATER'S).—Only acknowledged establishment in City of London, vide press, for divorce, bogus companies, watching suspected persons, &c.—Apply, write, wire, or telephone. Terms moderate. Consultation free. Telephone No. 930.—Henry Slater, Manager, 27, Basinghall-street.

FEMALE DETECTIVES (SLATER'S Detective Offices).—A feature of this establishment is the large staff of female detectives for divorce, making secret inquiries, &c.—Henry Slater, Manager, 27, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

COOKE'S CONFIDENTIAL OFFICES, for divorce, family disputes, tracing friends, and all matters requiring implicit secrecy and dispatch, at home and abroad. Languages spoken. Write, call, or wire.—Mr. Cooke, 35, Craven-street, Charing-cross, London.

MOSER'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, 31, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C. Prompt, secret, and reliable. Telegraphic address, "Shadows," London. Agents in the principal cities of the world.

TO SOLICITORS and others.—Re Edward Bonser, Deceased.—Any person having in his possession any WILL of EDWARD BONSER, late of 57, Tower-hill, London, Tea Merchant (who died at St. Martin Lantosque, Alpes Maritimes, on 20th June, 1888), executed subsequently to the 22nd October, 1884, is requested to forthwith COMMUNICATE with Fitt and Savage, 57, Ludgate-hill, London, Solicitor for Mrs. Viner (nee Bonser).

MARY JANE COMRIE is requested to COMMUNICATE with the undersigned, when she will HEAR of SOMETHING to her ADVANTAGE. If dead anyone sending proof of her death to the undersigned will be well rewarded. Last heard of five years ago. She was the widow of Staff-surgeon Peter Comrie, R.N. Scotch, American, and Australian papers please copy. Dated this 27th day of September, 1888.
HARCOURT and SON, 14, Moorgate-street, Solicitors.

SUTHERLAND, F. D., formerly of 51, King William-street, London, Umbrella Dealer.—COMMUNICATE with William King, Maltster, Aston New Town, Birmingham. Immediate. Important. To mutual advantage.

A. to E. G. M.—You are forgiven, and safe. Come to the old place.

IPSWICH.—Y. M.—You are entreated to return to your loving wife and children.—H. . . . . . E.

WILL the WIDOW LADY from America, who called last week at Kent's Shoe Warehouse, Kennington, to inquire respecting the family, kindly call again, or send her address?

WILL Mr. RAY, who has been out to Jamaica, CALL at 5, Walton-street, Chelsea. A friend wishes to see him.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.—LOST, on 20th inst., in a cab or omnibus, a DIAMOND EARRING.—Apply at 28, Gunter-grove, Fulham-road.

ONE POUND REWARD.—LOST, Sept. 25, a small GOLD LOCKET, containing photograph of a lady. Address E. C., 14, Nottingham-place, W.

GOLD BRACELET LOST, Wednesday night, between six and seven, going in two buses from Madame Tussaud's to the Criterion.—Good REWARD offered at 75, Bedford-road, Clapham.

LOOE, Cornwall.—The LOOE HOTEL, the largest in the district, overlooking the harbour, very pleasantly situated, with billiard room, coffee room, private sitting rooms, commercial rooms, and dining rooms, furnished with every convenience, and visitors will find it a very healthy and comfortable winter resort. Terms moderate.—J. A. Cook, Proprietress.

MATLOCK HOUSE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT and RESIDENCE for visitors, Matlock Bridge. Tennis, billiards, &c. Physician.—For terms and view of house and grounds address Mr. James, Matlock House, Matlock Bridge.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The MANSION (en pension), The Square. Absolutely central. Every room overlooking public pleasure gardens and close to pier. Position is unrivalled, aspects full south and west. Table d'hôte at separate tables. Billiards. Tariff on application.—WALL RICHARDS.

BOURNEMOUTH.—DURLEY DEAN MANSIONS is the most comfortable of BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS. House thoroughly warmed. 80 rooms. References throughout the kingdom. En pension from 8s.—Secretary.

RYDE.—YORK HOTEL, George-street. Three minutes' walk from pier. Good sea view. Terms, including late dinner Saturday and breakfast Monday, in time for eight o'clock boat, 17s. 6d. Terms £2 2s. per week.—Address A. Drake, Proprietor.

BRIGHTON.—The GRAND HOTEL.—In the best situation. South aspect. Grand entrance hall, reception rooms, dining and table d'hôte rooms, recently superbly decorated under the superintendence of the company's architect, James Edmeston, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Old Broad-street, E.C., and fitted with electric light throughout. High-class wines and cuisine. Outside fire escapes. Passenger lift. Hot and cold seawater baths. Terms en pension 10s. 6d. per diem, including full board, bed room, and attendance, due notice being given on arrival. Tariff and full particulars on application to the Manager.

CASTLE HOTEL, Brighton. Quiet, comfortable, convenient. Close to sea. Moderate tariff, boarding terms. Personal supervision of Proprietor.

HASTINGS.—GROSVENOR HOTEL. All rooms face the sea. Special arrangements for families. Private suites of rooms. Very moderate terms. Table d'hôte. High-class cuisine.—Address Proprietress.

ALBANY HOTEL, Robertson-terrace, Hastings.—Home comforts, with superior cuisine. Moderate tariff or boarding terms.

MARGATE (Cliftonville).—RAGLAN BOARDING HOUSE, 15, Dalby-square. Position unequalled. Faces the sea. Close to promenades, sands, Baths. Liberal table. Table d'hôte six p.m. Terms moderate.—Alfred Richards, Proprietor.

MARGATE.—CLIFTONVILLE HOTEL, on High Cliffs, facing sea. The best and healthiest hotel in Margate. Table d'hôte, billiards, lawn tennis. Under entirely new direction. Telegrams, "Cliftonville."—Manager, Henry R. Willis.

MARGATE.—The NAYLAND ROCK.—This club-like hotel is right on the sea, with the unrivalled stretch of sand at a few yards distance, and offers special accommodation for visitors and families at a moderate tariff. Under new proprietorship.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.—ST. MILDRED'S HOTEL and BATHS, on the sea front, occupies the finest position in Westgate. Six tennis courts, billiards, &c.

THE BATHS, which are in the hotel, consist of a tepid sea plunge 75 feet long, hot and cold sea water, excess douche, needle, spray, medicated, &c.

NEW STABLING has just been erected, with all modern improvements, to accommodate 70 horses. Riding and driving taught. Tariff address, "Proprietor."

SOUTHWOLD-ON-SEA.—CENTRE CLIFF HOTEL, direct from Liverpool-street Station, Great Eastern Railway. This magnificent hotel stands in its own private grounds on a cliff commanding a sea frontage of over 300ft., with an unrivalled view of the German Ocean. Terms, including table d'hôte breakfast, luncheon, dinner, bed room, and attendance, from 10s. 6d. per diem.—Address Mrs. Hare, Manageress.

LONDON.—The COVENT-GARDEN HOTEL, Southampton-street, Strand.
Most central. Replete with every comfort. Hydraulic lift. Quiet rooms. Table d'hote (six to eight), separate tables. Moderate charges. Night porter.—Telegraphic address "Repleto," London. Telephone No. 2,789.—M. A. S. Browne, Proprietor.

LONDON BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.—Why pay hotel prices when you can have as good accommodation for half the money at VICTORIA HOUSE, 26, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, W.C.? Visitors received by day or week.

WHERE SHALL WE DINE?—At RUDKIN'S, SALUTATION TAVERN, 17, Newgate-street. Table d'hôte, 1s. 6d. each, daily at two o'clock, and from five until eight. Menu This Day: Mock Turtle and Vermicelli Soups, Cod (Mussel Sauce), Whiting, Boiled Beef, Roast Fowl and Bacon, Vienna Steaks, Cheese, Salad, &c. 1s. 6d. each.

GEO. ROE and CO. (Limited).—Finest Dublin MALT WHISKY, guaranteed six years old, and bottled as received from the distillery, can be obtained at any of the 80 branches of the Victoria Wine Company, in quantities of one bottle or upwards, at the rate of 42s. per dozen, or one dozen sent carriage paid, bottles and case included, to any station in England or Wales, 44s. 6d. P.O.O., to W. W. Hughes, Head Offices, 6 to 12, Osborne-street, London, E.

SPECIAL SALE of 1,000 dozens of WINE.—RICH, MARGETTS, and CO., of 86, Pall-mall, having purchased the London business of Lafond Freres, Wine Shippers, now offer the entire stock at merely nominal prices for net cash. Carriage paid to any station. 200 dozens of port, at 24s., 30s., and 36s.; 150 dozens of burgundy, red or white, at 18s. and 20s.; 60 dozens of claret, red or white, at 12s., 14s., and 16s.; 150 dozens of sherries, pale or gold, at 18s. and 24s.; 150 dozens of champagne, at 42s., 50s., and 62s.

MOTT and CO.'S LEICESTERSHIRE COWSLIP WINE contains no added spirit of any kind. Its natural strength is about the same as that of claret. Price 18s. per dozen. Sold everywhere.—For list of agents apply to Mott and Co., Leicester.

AERATED BREAD COMPANY (Limited).
Incorporated Oct., 1862.
Capital £250,000.
BREAD by Dr. Dauglish's System is absolutely pure; all the nutritious and digestive elements of the wheat are preserved in the loaf.
It is the only system by which the Mixing, Kneading, and Moulding are done in hermetically closed vessels, entirely by Machinery. In every other system the kneading and moulding are by hand or other objectionable form of manual labour.

GRANULATED WHEAT MEAL BREAD, made of the finest decorticated wheat. Its daily use is beneficial to health.
Depôts in principal London districts. Offices, Eastcheap House, 21, Eastcheap, E.C.

SAVE HALF YOUR INCOME and BUY DIRECT from the FARMERS. Orders of 6s. free delivered daily. Cash on delivery or deposit account. Country, cash with order.
Finest quality English Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, &c.

Beef, prime joints, 7½d. lb.	Choice Bacon, 8½d. lb.; Hams, 9d.
Stock Meat, 4d. lb. Suet, 3d. lb.	Large Fowls, 2s. 6d.; ducks, 2s. 3d.
Mutton, prime joints, 7½d. lb.	Choice Butter, 1s. lb.
Pork, prime joints, 6½d. lb.	Finest Cheddar Cheese, 7d. lb.
Veal, prime joints, 8½d. lb.	Potatoes, 56lb. bag, 3s.

BRITISH FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, 61, Cowcross-street (nearly opposite Farringdon-street Station), London, E.C. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank. Telegraphic Address: "Farm Produce, London." Numerous testimonials from the nobility and gentry, and press opinions.

BUTCHER'S MEAT.—D. TOMKINS and CO. are now sending a whole or half New Zealand sheep to any railway station in England at 6d. per lb., free carriage. Best quality English and Scotch meats at liberal reductions on ordinary butcher's prices. Detailed list on application. Special terms for large consumers.—Address 1, High-street, Marylebone; 42, Goodge-street, W.C.; 2, Charlton-street, S.W.; 9, Crown-court, Pall-mall.

BLOATERS, Bloaters, Bloaters.—A box of three dozen large delicious Yarmouth Bloaters for 2s.; one dozen box, 1s. Direct from the curers. Guaranteed quality. A reduction on large orders.—Address, with P.O., B. and Son, Fish Wharf, Great Yarmouth. Estbd. 30 years.

OLD SILVER PLATE, Jewels, and Coins accurately VALUED for bankers, solicitors, executors, and others, or purchased for cash if desired.—SPINK and SON, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, 2, Gracechurch-street, Cornhill, London, E.C. Established 1772. Appointments made in London or country, and thoroughly competent assistants sent.

DAVIS and SON VALUE or PURCHASE
DIAMONDS, &c.,
SILVER PLATE and JEWELLERY,
COINS and MEDALS,
MINIATURES, &c., for cash.
Parties attended for purchase of same, or parcels sent utmost value remitted same day by addressing DAVIS and SON, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W.

DAVIS and SON.—ARTIFICIAL TEETH PURCHASED for cash, consignments forwarded, full value remitted same day.—Address DAVIS and SON, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W.

CAST-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr. and Mrs. LEWIS DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W., give 50 per cent. more than small dealers for ladies, gentlemen's, and children's clothing, officers' uniforms, old china, lace, old miniatures, books, pictures, coins, furniture, bed and table linen, horses, carriages, harness—in fact, every description of property. Ladies and gentlemen privately attended by Mr. or Mrs. Lewis Davis.—Address as above, or, parcels being sent, P.O. orders remitted same day. Bankers' reference. No postcards used. Est. 1860. Terms cash.

CAST-OFF CLOTHES, UNIFORMS, &c., WANTED.—S. SOLOMONS, for many years manager to the late Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hart, 24, Newcastle-street, Strand, is giving the utmost trade value for every description of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's clothing, jewellery, artificial teeth, and all miscellaneous property. Ladies and gentlemen waited on in town or country by Mr. or Mrs. S., free of charge, addressed as above, or parcels being sent P.O. orders remitted same day. Dress suits, &c.

CAST-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr. and Mrs. L. SALMON, No. 7, Park-terrace, Upper Baker-street, buy the above in large or small quantities. All country parcels and letters of appointment will receive the same prompt attention which they have always made a feature of their business. Old gold, silver, old teeth, furniture, old lace, linen, and, in fact, every kind of property purchased. P.O. remitted same day for boxes and parcels of clothing, &c., sent. Ladies and gentlemen attended free of charge. Bankers' reference.—Telegraphic address "Liberality, London." Est. 1857.

CAST-OFF CLOTHES.—Notice.—All letters and parcels must be addressed—Z. MOSS, 42, Praed-street, Paddington, is open to give 25 per cent. more than other dealers for all kinds of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's clothing, uniforms, regimentals, artificial teeth, jewellery, bed and table linen, furniture, &c. Bought for cash only. Est. 1830. Ladies' and gentlemen waited on privately by Mr. or Mrs. Z. Moss. Carts collecting.

CAST-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr. and Mrs. HAWKINS, 86, Wardour-st., Oxford-st., SEND the EXTREME VALUE for Parcels and Boxes of Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Lace, Boots, Jewellery, Old Teeth, Antiques, Furniture, Plate, &c. Cash per return. All goods kept till price approved of. Appointments attended free.

CAST-OFF CLOTHES, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. EDWARDS, of 6, Middle-row, Albert-gate, S.W., require for immediate export an unlimited quantity of left-off wearing apparel of every description. Uniforms, jewellery, artificial teeth, and all kinds of property bought for cash and full value given. Parcels receive prompt attention. Appointments attended by Mr. or Mrs. E.

CAST-OFF CLOTHES BOUGHT by Mr. and Mrs. MAURICE, of 65, New Oxford-street, W.C., who are the oldest-established and only genuine Buyers for Export to the Cape. Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothing, Diamonds, old Gold, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, Uniforms and Court suits, Bed and Table Linen, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Terms cash. Post-office orders per return for parcels. Ladies and gentlemen waited on by Mr. or Mrs. M. at any time or distance without charge.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Old Uniforms, Jewellery, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. J. NORTON, 5 and 6, Wych-street, Strand, continue giving the highest price in the trade. P.O. orders remitted same day for articles forwarded. Ladies and gentlemen waited on by addressing as above. Terms cash.

MR. and Mrs. HENRY LEWIS, 3, Upper Baker-street, W.—The old-established (1830) buyers continue to give the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's CAST-OFF CLOTHING, jewellery, furniture, old teeth, &c. Boxes and parcels sent, P.O. remitted same day. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Lewis.

HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE BOUGHT for cash. A liberal price given. No charge for estimates or removal. Goods warehoused. Advances if required. Apply to W. HOLLINGSWORTH, 15, High Holborn. Est. 32 years.

SECONDHAND FURNITURE, in any quantity, WANTED, to purchase for cash, to ship. Whole houses preferred. No charge for estimate or removal.—Apply to WM. WAINE, 131 to 139, Newington-butts, S.E.

ECZEMA, Eczema, Eczema, and all Skin Diseases and Old Sores are permanently cured by NICHOLLS' CELEBRATED SKIN REMEDIES. Never known to fail. Numerous testimonials. Price (mixture and outward applications), 5s., postage free. No agents.—Address Mr. Nicholls, Chemist, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE THIS DAY
MORNING ...... 25 min. after 5 | AFTERNOON ...... 51 min. after 6

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